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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

KATHLEEN SANETEL and VIJAYENDRA GURURAJA , derivatively on behalf of VAXART, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs.

V.

STEVEN J. BOYD, TODD C. DAVIS,
CEZAR ANDREI FLOROIU, MICHAEL J.
FINNEY, WOUTER W. LATOUR, ROBERT
A. YEDID, SEAN N. TUCKER, KEITH
MAHER, KAREN WILSON, JULIE
CHERRINGTON, DAVID WHEADON,
MARGARET ECHERD, AND ARMISTICE
CAPITAL, LLC,

Defendants,

-and-

VAXART INC., a Delaware corporation.

Nominal Defendant

| Case No.: 3:22-cv-02868

VERIFIED SHAREHOLDER DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 **VERIFIED STOCKHOLDER DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT**

2 Plaintiffs Kathleen Sanetel and Vijayendra Gururaja (“Plaintiffs”), by their undersigned
 3 counsel, bring this shareholder derivative action on behalf of Nominal Defendant Vaxart, Inc.
 4 (“Vaxart” or the “Company”) against certain current and former officers and directors of the
 5 Company and Armistice Capital, LLC (“Armistice”) for violations of law, including breaches of
 6 fiduciary duties, waste of corporate assets, aiding and abetting, unjust enrichment, misappropriation
 7 of material, non-public information, and for contribution for violations of the federal securities laws.
 8 Plaintiffs make these allegations upon personal knowledge as to those allegations concerning
 9 Plaintiffs and, as to all other matters, upon the investigation of counsel, which includes, without
 10 limitation: (i) review and analysis of public filings made by Vaxart and other related parties and non-
 11 parties with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”); (ii) review and analysis of press
 12 releases and other publications disseminated by the Company, certain of the defendants and other
 13 related non-parties; (iii) review of news articles, shareholder communications, and postings on
 14 Vaxart’s website concerning the Company’s public statements; (iv) publicly available pleadings,
 15 papers, and court documents, including any documents filed with and publicly available from the
 16 related pending securities fraud class action, *In re Vaxart, Inc. Securities Litigation*, Case No. 3:20-
 17 cv-05949-VC (N.D. Cal.) (the “Securities Class Action”); and (v) review of other publicly available
 18 information concerning Vaxart, the Individual Defendants (defined below), and the Wrongful Refusal
 19 Defendants (defined below).

20 **I. NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

21 1. This is a shareholder derivative action brought by Plaintiffs on behalf of Nominal
 22 Defendant Vaxart against certain of its officers and directors for breaches of fiduciary duties and other
 23 violations of law from March 18, 2020 to the present (the “Relevant Period”). These wrongs resulted
 24 in hundreds of millions of dollars in damages to Vaxart’s goodwill and business reputation.

25 2. Vaxart purports to be a biotechnology company primarily focused on the development
 26 of oral recombinant vaccines that target a range of infectious diseases, including COVID-19,
 27 norovirus, seasonal influenza, and respiratory syncytial virus, or RSV, a common cause of respiratory
 28 tract infections. Vaxart has never brought a drug or vaccine successfully to market.

1 3. Now, however, Vaxart’s focus is on defending against federal prosecutors, the SEC,
 2 and its own shareholders who have sued the Company and certain of its current and former officers
 3 and directors for misleading the public about its role in the U.S. government’s Operation Warp Speed
 4 (“OWS”), a multibillion dollar program designed to accelerate COVID-19 vaccine and treatment
 5 research, and attempting to pull off the classic pump-and-dump scheme boosting stock prices on the
 6 back of repeated false COVID-19 vaccine proclamations. The point of the scheme was to rapidly
 7 inflate the price of Vaxart stock so the Vaxart Board and its then majority shareholder, Armistice
 8 Capital LLC (“Armistice”), could enrich themselves at the expense of the Company and its
 9 shareholders. Armistice is a hedge fund that, until very recently, was Vaxart’s largest shareholder.
 10 Armistice’s founder and one of its managing directors are members of the Vaxart Board.

11 4. Vaxart’s experimental COVID-19 vaccine candidate was claimed to be unique
 12 because it is an oral tablet, as opposed to a vaccine administered by an injection, like many of the
 13 others in development. OWS has granted billions of dollars to more than a half-dozen pharmaceutical
 14 companies based on the promise of their vaccine technology. On June 26, 2020, Vaxart issued a press
 15 release claiming it was “one of the few companies selected by Operation Warp Speed, and that ours
 16 is the only oral vaccine being evaluated.” This announcement sent the Company’s stock price
 17 skyrocketing to \$17 from less than \$3 a share prior to the news release. The problem, however, was
 18 ***that Vaxart was not among the pharmaceutical companies selected*** by the U.S. government through
 19 OWS to receive substantial funds to support their research and production efforts. Rather, ***its***
 20 ***involvement with the program was limited***, with its vaccine candidate only selected for sponsorship
 21 in their preliminary test studies on animals.

22 5. By June 26, 2020, however, the pump-and-dump scheme was already underway. On
 23 July 25, 2020, *The New York Times* published an article entitled “Corporate Insiders Pocket \$1 Billion
 24 in Rush for Coronavirus Vaccine” that exposed the Executives’ and Directors’ self-dealing. *The New
 25 York Times* explained that the Company’s biggest shareholder, Armistice, owned warrants that gave
 26 it the right to purchase 21 million shares of Vaxart stock at prices between \$0.30 - \$1.10 per share.
 27 According to the *Times* article, on June 8, 2020, ***just prior to the Company’s press release*** regarding
 28 OWS, the Executives and Directors changed the terms of Armistice’s warrants in order to make “it

1 easier for the hedge fund to rapidly acquire the 21 million shares, rather than having to buy and sell
 2 in smaller batches.” Moreover, less than two weeks before this announcement, on June 15, 2020, ***the***
3 Company granted stock options to purchase over 1.7 million shares of Vaxart stock with a strike
 4 price of \$2.46 to its then Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) Cezar Andrei Floroiu.

5 6. According to *The New York Times*, immediately upon the Company’s June 6, 2020,
 6 announcement that its vaccine candidate was included in OWS, Armistice took quick advantage of
 7 the “stock’s exponential increase” by exercising its warrants and purchasing Vaxart stock much more
 8 quickly than it would have been able to do without the modified terms. ***Armistice made a profit of***
9 more than \$197 million. Defendant Floroiu’s stock options “were worth about \$4.3 million” when
 10 granted but were now “worth more than \$28 million. . . . Vaxart’s board members also received large
 11 grants of stock options, giving them the right to buy shares in the company at prices well below where
 12 the stock is now trading.” These well-timed stock option grants and the warrant changes ***were an***
13 illegal use of inside information termed “spring-loading” and constitute a breach of fiduciary duty.

14 7. Less than a month later, the Securities Class Action was filed, representing the first of
 15 several shareholder lawsuits that would be filed in the ensuing months against Vaxart and certain of
 16 its officers and directors, and against Armistice. That would prove just to be the beginning.

17 8. On October 14, 2020, Vaxart revealed in a SEC filing that it is being investigated by
 18 federal prosecutors and the SEC over the disclosure of its involvement in OWC, stating that the
 19 Enforcement Division of the SEC requested that the Company provide, on a voluntary basis, “a
 20 variety of documents that broadly pertain to same subject matters of the documents provided to the
 21 U.S. Attorney’s Office, and related matters,” and that the Company “has voluntarily provided
 22 documents requested by the SEC and is cooperating with this informal inquiry.” In addition, the SEC
 23 filing outlined several similar lawsuits filed in California and one in Delaware since August 2020
 24 alleging violations of federal securities laws by Vaxart and a number of its officers and directors. The
 25 Company was also served with a grand jury subpoena in July 2020 from the U.S. District Court for
 26 the Northern District of California relating to the same conduct.

27 9. As a result of the misconduct alleged herein, Vaxart has suffered enormous economic
 28 and reputational harm including, but not limited to, a significant loss in market capitalization,

1 compromised financial integrity, and irreparable damage to its credibility in the business community
 2 and financial marketplace. The Company must now defend the Securities Class Action, among other
 3 litigation, and the ongoing investigation by federal prosecutors and the SEC, and will incur substantial
 4 costs in connection with its continued defense of these actions taken against it and any others that
 5 may be taken in the future.

6 10. Although the Company has been severely injured, Vaxart’s Board members have not.
 7 By contrast, *these individuals have collectively pocketed millions of dollars in fees, salary,*
incentive-based compensation payments and other benefits that were not justified in light of
 9 Vaxart’s performance while under their stewardship. These payments wasted valuable corporate
 10 assets and unjustly enriched these individuals at the expense of the Company and its shareholders.

11 11. On March 5, 2021, Plaintiffs made a written demand (the “Demand”) on Vaxart’s
 12 board of directors (the “Board”) to investigate and take the necessary legal action against those
 13 responsible for the damages the Company has suffered as set forth in the Demand and in the Securities
 14 Fraud Class Action. In response to the Demand, Plaintiffs’ counsel received an email on
 15 March 19, 2021 from Vaxart’s counsel advising that the Board would “consider and evaluate the
 16 Demand,” and “provide [] a further update on this process due course.”

17 12. After receiving no further response, Plaintiffs’ counsel sent a follow-up letter (the
 18 “Follow-Up Letter”) to defense counsel on April 19, 2021, requesting information regarding the
 19 actions the Board had taken to address Plaintiffs’ concerns stated in the Demand. On May 3, 2021,
 20 Vaxart’s counsel sent an email to Plaintiffs’ counsel, which acknowledged receipt of the Follow-Up
 21 Letter and stated that Vaxart “anticipates making its quarterly securities filings on May 6, [2021],
 22 which will include information regarding the Sanetel Stockholder Litigation Demand.” After
 23 reviewing the quarterly securities filing, Plaintiffs’ counsel responded to Vaxart’s counsel with a letter
 24 on May 21, 2021, again requesting information regarding its investigation into the conduct alleged in
 25 the Demand.

26 13. Although correspondence has been exchanged between Plaintiffs’ and Vaxart’s
 27 counsel, to date Plaintiffs still have not received an answer the Demand or even any substantive
 28 information regarding the Board’s investigation. More than a year has passed since the Demand was

1 sent to the Board, but the Board has effectively ignored the Demand. The Board's purported
 2 investigation and its casual and indecisive response to the Demand was wrongful and unreasonable
 3 under Delaware law. The Board has failed to act independently, in good faith, and within the realm
 4 of sound business judgment in investigating and denying the Demand.

5 14. In response to the Board's unreasonable and wrongful refusal of Plaintiffs' Demand
 6 to disinterestedly and independently investigate and remediate harms caused to the Company,
 7 Plaintiffs filed this action alleging breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, waste, insider trading,
 8 and contribution for violations of federal securities laws. Because the Board's response to the
 9 Demand was in breach of their fiduciary duties, as detailed further herein, this derivative action should
 10 be permitted to proceed for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders.

11 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12 15. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims asserted herein under 28 U.S.C. § 1332
 13 because there is complete diversity among the parties and the amount in controversy exceeds the sum
 14 of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

15 16. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 in that in that this action states
 16 a federal question. Plaintiffs have asserted a federal claim for contribution derivatively on behalf of
 17 the Company, arising under Sections 10(b) and 21D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the
 18 "Exchange Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4. Pursuant to federal statutory law, this Court has original federal
 19 question jurisdiction over the federal contribution claim.

20 17. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the remaining claims under 28 U.S.C.
 21 § 1337.

22 18. This action is not a collusive action designed to confer jurisdiction on a court of the
 23 United States that it would not otherwise have.

24 19. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each defendant because each defendant is
 25 either a corporation conducting business and maintaining operations in this District or is an individual
 26 who is either present in this District for jurisdictional purposes or has, directly and indirectly, used
 27 the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited to, the United States
 28 mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of the national securities exchanges and

1 markets, such that each defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with this District so as to render
 2 the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court permissible under traditional notions of fair play and
 3 substantial justice.

4 20. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to Section 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C.
 5 § 78aa) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c), and (d). Vaxart maintains its headquarters in South San
 6 Francisco, California, which is situated in this District, conducts substantial business in this District,
 7 and many of the acts and conduct that constitute the violations of law complained of herein, including
 8 dissemination to the public of materially false and misleading information, occurred in and/or were
 9 issued from this District. In connection with the acts alleged in this Complaint, Defendants, directly
 10 or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited
 11 to, the mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of the national securities markets.

12 21. Pursuant to Local Rule 3-5(b), Plaintiff requests the clerk assign this action to the San
 13 Francisco Division of this district as, under Local Rule 3-2(c), a substantial part of the events or
 14 conduct giving rise to the claims herein occurred in San Mateo County, California.

15 **III. THE PARTIES**

16 A. **Plaintiffs**

17 22. Plaintiff Kathleen Sanetel has been a beneficial holder of Vaxart common stock since
 18 at least 2009 and has continuously been a Vaxart shareholder since that time.

19 23. Plaintiff Vijayendra Gururaja has been a beneficial holder of Vaxart common stock
 20 since at least 2020 and has continuously been a Vaxart shareholder since that time.

21 B. **Nominal Defendant**

22 24. Nominal Defendant Vaxart is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters located at
 23 170 Harbor Way, Suite 300, South San Francisco, California 94080. Vaxart purports to be a
 24 biotechnology company primarily focused on the development of oral recombinant vaccines that
 25 target a range of infectious diseases, including COVID-19, norovirus, seasonal influenza, and
 26 respiratory syncytial virus, or RSV, a common cause of respiratory tract infections. Vaxart had
 27 126,445,811 shares of common stock outstanding as of May 6, 2022.

1 **C. Individual Defendants**

2 25. Defendant Michael J. Finney (“Finney”) served as Vaxart’s CEO from 2009 until
 3 2011, and as a director since July 2007. Finney is a member of Vaxart’s Audit Committee. Finney
 4 approved the issuance of the spring-loaded options and the Armistice warrant amendments, as
 5 described herein. On June 8, 2020, Finney received spring-loaded options to purchase 65,700 shares
 6 of Vaxart stock with a \$2.39 strike price. Finney personally benefited from his receipt of the spring-
 7 loaded options. Finney is a citizen of California.

8 26. Defendant Steven J. Boyd (“Boyd”) served as a director of the Company from
 9 October 25, 2019 until his resignation on January 28, 2021. Boyd is Armistice’s founder, sole owner,
 10 Chief Investment Officer (“CIO”), and Managing Partner. At all relevant times, Boyd has also served
 11 as a director of the Armistice Master Fund. Armistice Capital is the parent entity of multiple
 12 Armistice entities all with the Armistice name, including Armistice Capital Master Fund, Ltd, which
 13 held the shares of Vaxart at issue here. Boyd authorized and approved the issuance of the spring-
 14 loaded options and the Armistice warrant amendments, which he benefited from as sole owner of
 15 Armistice. Throughout the events in question, Boyd signed all of Armistice’s corporate filings on
 16 Armistice’s behalf. Boyd is a citizen of Washington.

17 27. Defendant Todd C. Davis (“Davis”) has served as a director of the Company since
 18 2019 and as Chairman of Vaxart’s Board since July 2, 2021. Davis is also a member of the
 19 Nominating and Governance Committee. Davis authorized and approved Vaxart’s manipulated stock
 20 options and the amendment to the warrant agreements with Armistice. On June 8, 2020, Davis
 21 received spring-loaded options to purchase 65,700 shares of Vaxart stock with a \$2.39 strike price.
 22 Davis personally benefited from his receipt of the spring-loaded options. Davis is a citizen of
 23 California.

24 28. Defendant Cezar Andrei Floroiu (“Floroiu”) has served as Vaxart’s CEO since
 25 June 14, 2020, after having first been appointed as a member of Vaxart’s Board on April 13, 2020.
 26 Prior to being appointed to these positions, Floroiu had been employed by Armistice as a senior
 27 analyst from January to August 2013. Floroiu had also previously worked with Boyd at McKinsey
 28 & Company (“McKinsey”). Floroiu approved the issuance of the spring-loaded options and the

1 Armistice warrant amendments. On June 8, 2020, Floroiu received spring-loaded options to purchase
 2 54,720 shares of Vaxart stock with a \$1.71 strike price, \$0.68 below the closing price that day. On
 3 June 15, 2020, Floroiu received additional spring-loaded options to purchase 1,745,280 shares of
 4 Vaxart stock with a \$2.46 strike price. Floroiu personally benefited from his receipt of the spring-
 5 loaded options. Floroiu is a citizen of New York.

6 29. Defendant Wouter W. Latour (“Latour”) became Vaxart’s President and CEO and a
 7 member of its Board in February 2018. He was thereafter appointed Chairman of Vaxart’s Board in
 8 December 2019. Latour was replaced as Vaxart’s CEO by Floroiu on June 14, 2020, but Latour
 9 continued to serve as Chairman of Vaxart’s Board until July 2021. Latour approved the issuance of
 10 the spring-loaded options and the Armistice warrant amendments. On June 8, 2020, Latour received
 11 spring-loaded options to purchase 900,000 shares of Vaxart stock with a \$1.70 strike price, \$0.69
 12 below the closing price that day. Latour personally benefited from his receipt of the spring-loaded
 13 options. Latour is a citizen of California.

14 30. Defendant Robert A. Yedid (“Yedid”) has served as a Vaxart director since
 15 October 25, 2019. Yedid is a member of Vaxart’s Audit Committee and Chairman of the Company’s
 16 Nominating and Governance Committee. Yedid approved the issuance of the spring-loaded options
 17 and the Armistice warrant amendments. On June 8, 2020, Yedid received spring-loaded options to
 18 purchase 65,700 shares of Vaxart stock with a \$2.39 strike price. Yedid personally benefited from
 19 his receipt of the spring-loaded options. Yedid is a citizen of New York.

20 31. Defendant Keith Maher (“Maher”) has served as a director of Vaxart from
 21 October 25, 2019 until his resignation on January 28, 2021, and at all relevant times was a member
 22 of Vaxart’s Compensation Committee. Since 2019, he has served as Armistice’s Managing Director.
 23 Maher authorized and approved the issuance of the spring-loaded options and the Armistice warrant
 24 amendments. Maher is a citizen of New York.

25 32. Defendant Sean Tucker (“Tucker”) is Vaxart’s founder and Chief Scientific Officer.
 26 Tucker has served as Chief Scientific Officer since February 2010. On June 8, 2020, Tucker received
 27 360,000 Vaxart stock options with \$1.70 strike price, \$0.69 below the closing price that day. Tucker
 28 personally benefited from his receipt of the spring-loaded options. Tucker is a citizen of California.

1 33. Defendant Karen J. Wilson (“Wilson”) has served as a Vaxart director since August
 2 25, 2020. Wilson is the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. Wilson is a citizen of West Virginia.

3 34. Defendant Julie M. Cherrington (“Cherrington”) has served as a Vaxart director since
 4 August 20, 2021. Cherrington is a member of the Audit Committee and the Compensation
 5 Committee. Cherrington is a citizen of California.

6 35. Defendant David Wheadon (“Wheadon”) has served as a Vaxart director since
 7 April 21, 2021. Wheadon is the Chairperson of the Compensation Committee. Wheadon is a citizen
 8 of Washington, DC.

9 36. Defendant Margaret A. Echerd (“Echerd”) has served as Vaxart’s Vice President and
 10 Controller since April 2018. Echerd also served as Vaxart’s Principal Accounting Officer from April
 11 2018 until January 2019. Echerd is a citizen of California.

12 37. The Defendants named in ¶¶ 25-36 are referred to herein as the “Individual
 13 Defendants.”

14 38. The Defendants named in ¶¶ 25-27, 29-31, 33-35 are referred to herein as the “Director
 15 Defendants.”

16 39. The Defendants named in ¶¶ 25-32 are referred to herein as the “Securities Class
 17 Action Defendants.”

18 40. The Defendants named in ¶¶ 26-27, 30-32, 36 are referred to herein as the “Insider
 19 Selling Defendants.”

20 41. The Defendants named in ¶¶ 25, 27-29, 30, 33-35 are referred to herein as the
 21 “Wrongful Refusal Defendants.”

22 D. **Defendant Armistice Capital**

23 42. Defendant Armistice is a hedge fund incorporated in Delaware and based in New York
 24 that focuses on consumer health companies. Armistice first invested in Vaxart in 2018 and later
 25 became controlling shareholder in 2019. Armistice is a self-described “long/short, value-oriented and
 26 event-driven hedge fund” that primarily targets “health care and consumer” companies.

27 **IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

28 43. Unbeknownst to investors, the Defendants were well aware that Vaxart had shuttered

1 its norovirus program, that it was unable to develop a COVID vaccine, and that the Company had not
 2 been selected for OWS participation. First, during the Relevant Period, Vaxart had only about 15
 3 employees. Given its small size, it is very likely the Individual Defendants were aware of these issues.
 4 Second, the significant insider stock sales by Armistice and certain Individual Defendants during a
 5 time when Vaxart’s stock was trading at its highest artificially-inflated prices, creates a strong
 6 inference of knowledge. And worse, and in breach of their fiduciary duties and in violation of federal
 7 securities law, the Individual Defendants caused the Company to mislead investors and the public
 8 about its development and non-selection by OWS for its COVID vaccine and the Company’s financial
 9 forecasts. Eventually, the truth came to light, causing the Company’s stock to tumble, a securities
 10 class action, and other damages.

11 A. **Background Of Vaxart And Armistice**

12 44. Vaxart is a small California biotechnology company founded in 2004. The Company
 13 is primarily focused on the development of oral recombinant vaccines that target a range of infectious
 14 diseases, including COVID-19, norovirus, seasonal influenza, and respiratory syncytial virus, or
 15 RSV, a common cause of respiratory tract infections. Vaxart has never brought a drug or vaccine
 16 successfully to market.

17 45. In February 2018, Vaxart became a public company through a reverse merger when it
 18 completed its combination with Aviragen Therapeutics, Inc. (“Aviragen”), a publicly-traded company
 19 on the NASDAQ. The newly-combined company then adopted the name “Vaxart” and switched its
 20 ticker symbol to “VXRT.”

21 46. On April 11, 2019, pursuant to a public offering of both common stock and warrants,
 22 Vaxart sold Armistice warrants to purchase 4,090,909 shares of Vaxart common stock at \$1.10 per
 23 share. Until very recently, Armistice was Vaxart’s largest shareholder. As set forth above,
 24 Armistice’s founder and one of its managing directors are members of the Vaxart Board.

25 47. On September 30, 2019, pursuant to another mixed public offering of common stock
 26 and warrants, Defendant Armistice obtained warrants to purchase 16,666,667 shares of Vaxart
 27 common stock at \$0.30 per share. Vaxart imposed a beneficial ownership limitation (9.99%) and a
 28 60-day notice requirement on Armistice’s ability to convert its warrants to common stock and sell.

1 In addition to holding an outsized number of warrants, by September 30, 2019, Armistice had also
 2 acquired a majority stake in Vaxart through its holdings in the Company's common stock.

3 48. As Vaxart reported in its 3Q 2019 Form 10-Q, as of September 30, 2019, Armistice
 4 held approximately 52% of Vaxart's outstanding shares of common stock and “[a]s a result, Armistice
 5 has the ability to substantially influence us and exert significant control through this ownership
 6 position.” On October 8, 2019, Armistice filed an amended Schedule 13D form noting that it
 7 controlled 25 million shares of Vaxart common stock, representing 65.2% of all outstanding shares,
 8 which was signed by Boyd.

9 49. Almost immediately after gaining such control over Vaxart, in October 2019,
 10 Armistice expanded Vaxart's Board to eight seats and appointed Boyd, Armistice's Founder and
 11 Managing Member, and Maher, Armistice's Managing Director, to Vaxart's Board.

12 **B. Insiders Cashed In On COVID-19
 13 Using A Classic Pump And Dump Scheme**

14 50. At the end of 2019, Vaxart was a company with 14 employees. With the COVID-19
 15 pandemic ahead, and the rush of the government to provide funding for and contracts to companies
 16 with promising vaccines and cures, the Individual Defendants saw an opportunity to cash in on
 17 COVID-19 by taking advantage of the scientific naivety of investors and politicians.

18 51. Before the market opened on March 18, 2020, Vaxart issued a press release, titled,
 19 “Vaxart Announces It Entered Into An Agreement With Emergent BioSolutions For The
 20 Development And Manufacturing Of Oral Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccine Candidate.” The press
 21 release further declared that Vaxart had entered into an agreement with Emergent BioSolutions Inc.
 22 (“Emergent”) to “develop and manufacture Vaxart’s experimental oral vaccine candidate for
 23 coronavirus disease,” adding that it expected “to initiate a Phase 1 clinical study early in the second
 24 half of 2020.” Vaxart touted the potential benefits of its orally-administered, room temperature-stable
 25 tablet vaccine, which is “based on its proprietary oral vaccine platform.” On this news, Vaxart’s
 26 shares skyrocketed, closing at \$2.34—a 21% gain against the prior day’s closing price.

27 52. After announcing on March 31, 2020 that “it had produced five COVID-19 vaccine
 28 candidates for testing in its preclinical models” and “currently expects to initiate” a Phase 1 clinical

1 study of a COVID-19 vaccine “early in the second half of 2020,” which produced a modest 4% spike
 2 in the Company’s stock price, on April 14, 2020, Vaxart announced that the Board had named
 3 Defendant Floroiu as the Company’s newest director. Omitted from the announcement, however,
 4 were Floroiu’s extensive connections to Armistice and its two principals, Boyd and Maher. The
 5 Floroiu announcement drove Vaxart’s share price up to a closing price of \$2.04—a 16.5% gain against
 6 the prior day’s closing price.

7 53. Before the market opened on April 21, 2020, Vaxart declared that the Company
 8 “obtained positive pre-clinical results for its COVID-19 vaccine candidates, with several of the
 9 vaccine candidates generating immune responses in all tested animals after a single dose.” Though
 10 extremely light on details – including animal type and number of test subjects – the press release
 11 proclaimed the genius of Vaxart’s proprietary platform and the advantages a room temperature-
 12 stored, orally- administered COVID-19 vaccine would provide.

13 54. Vaxart’s stock price continued to climb following additional announcements on April
 14 28 and 30, 2020, the former announcing 1Q 2020 results and a reiteration of the Company’s “focus[]
 15 on developing a vaccine candidate for COVID-19,” and the latter revealing additional positive pre-
 16 clinical animal results, yet again failing to reveal anything of substance to the investing public and
 17 merely reiterating the benefits of the Company’s proprietary platform. On each day, the Company
 18 experienced substantial intra-day share price spikes: April 28, 2020 saw Vaxart’s common stock reach
 19 a high of \$3.85, before retreating to close at \$3.27; April 30, 2020 saw Vaxart hit a high of \$3.34,
 20 followed by another retreat, this time to \$2.70.

21 55. When Vaxart hit a high \$2.00 range, up nearly a shocking 750% since the start of
 22 2020, Armistice began to sell. On April 28, 2020, in conjunction with the intra-day stock spike
 23 following the announcement of the Company’s 1Q 2020 results and updated business strategy,
 24 Armistice sold almost 1.3 million shares, sending the stock price down. The following day, it sold
 25 approximately 875,000 shares, again depressing prices. One day later, in conjunction with yet another
 26 announcement – the April 30, 2020 positive pre-clinical animal results – Armistice dumped an
 27 astounding 4.4 million shares, again sending Vaxart’s common stock on yet another retreat.

28 56. This would become a familiar theme over the course of May 2020, as Vaxart’s

1 controlling entity and directors sought to enrich themselves from the COVID-related announcements.
 2 In an effort to maintain its share price long enough to allow Armistice to sell out of the Company,
 3 positive news continued to pour out of Vaxart and, like clockwork, Armistice simultaneously dumped
 4 millions of shares.

5 57. On May 12, 2020, the Company announced updated results, including reiterating its
 6 prior animal results, and noting that “[t]he manufacturing collaboration with Emergent BioSolutions
 7 is progressing well and, provided Vaxart elects to proceed, Emergent is on schedule to produce bulk
 8 cGMP vaccine in time for initiation of a Phase 1 clinical study during the second half of 2020.”
 9 Vaxart’s common stock price surged in response, hitting an intra-day high of \$3.18, an 11.5% gain
 10 against the prior day’s close, only to then retreat following a massive contemporaneous sale of
 11 approximately 1.6 million shares by Armistice, to close up only 2.8%.

12 58. Before the market opened on May 20, 2020, Vaxart again released highly significant
 13 news, announcing (i) that it had “selected its lead COVID-19 vaccine candidate” and (ii) noting that
 14 it had inked a contract with another manufacturer, Kindred Biosciences, “to manufacture bulk vaccine
 15 under cGMP to complement the manufacturing capacity of partner Emergent BioSolutions.” In
 16 response, Vaxart’s common stock surged, reaching an intra-day high of \$3.47, a 13% gain against the
 17 prior day’s closing price, before yet again retreating under the weight of Armistice’s sale of 1.15
 18 million shares to close at \$3.19, a modest 4% gain. Ultimately, from April 28 through the first three
 19 days of June 2020, Armistice sold approximately 18,200,000 shares of Vaxart, reducing its common
 20 stock holdings down to 7,000,000 shares, and earning gross sales of \$53 million, a staggering amount
 21 of money, considering Vaxart had a market capitalization of under \$8 million when Armistice bought
 22 its first warrants approximately one year earlier.

23 59. The Individual Defendants’ unlawful scheme to dramatically increase Vaxart’s share
 24 price, grant spring-loaded options, and allow Armistice unrestricted sales: (i) began in April 2020,
 25 with the motion to shareholders (in the April 24, 2020 Proxy Statement) to increase the amount of
 26 shares Vaxart could issue; (ii) built up steam in June with approval and the grant of options to allow
 27 the issuance of millions of shares; (iii) the near-complete removal of the restrictions on Armistice’s
 28 ability to exercise its warrants and sell the stock, restrictions needed to protect the Company from

1 insider trading—and; (iv) culminated with material misstatements they knew would raise the value
 2 of the struggling Vaxart, allowing for Armistice to cash out. The scheme succeeded with a \$267
 3 million windfall for Armistice.

4 60. After months of pumping up Vaxart’s common stock and an almost five-week period
 5 in which Armistice dumped two-thirds of its common stock holdings on sales exceeding \$53 million,
 6 representing over 25% of Vaxart’s market capitalization of \$203 million that day, on June 3, 2020,
 7 Armistice abruptly halted its sales entirely. As of that day, Armistice retained, in addition to its
 8 7,000,000 shares of common stock, the entirety of both sets of warrants, 16,666,667 warrants to
 9 purchase Vaxart common stock at \$0.30 per share and 4,090,909 warrants to purchase the stock at
 10 \$1.10 per share.

11 **C. Defendants Grant Armistice The Unimpeded**
 12 **Ability To Convert Its Warrants Into Common Stock And**
 Immediately Sell In Exchange For Spring-Loaded Options

13 61. On June 3, 2020, *Bloomberg* and the *New York Times* identified five companies
 14 selected for funding by OWS. Vaxart was not among those listed, a fact the Defendants knew on
 15 June 3, 2020 but failed to disclose publicly. At the time, Vaxart did not qualify for the OWS’s strict
 16 set of selection criteria. And, the Defendants would have known from the extensive amount of
 17 information required by the OWS that Vaxart would not qualify for OWS selection.

18 62. The encumbrances previously placed on Armistice’s ability to sell – the 60-day notice
 19 period and the beneficial ownership limitations – remained in place at this time as well. However, as
 20 set forth below, the scheme to change those limitations and increase available shares was, at that time,
 21 in the hands of the Vaxart’s Board, controlled by Armistice and their outsized amount of common
 22 stock. Even though OWS had not selected Vaxart’s COVID-19 vaccine candidate, the Defendants
 23 took full advantage of the public uncertainty around the vaccine candidates, leveraging the global
 24 need for a viable COVID-19 vaccine and the market’s desire to figure out the remaining identities of
 25 the OWS participants into a massive windfall.

26 63. The Defendants struck a corrupt bargain by agreeing to trade Armistice the unimpeded
 27 ability to convert its warrants into common stock and immediately sell, in exchange for seven officers
 28 and directors being granted “spring-loaded options,” which they knew would almost immediately be

1 worth a significant sum in the weeks to come. Between June 1 and June 5, 2020, Vaxart’s Board,
 2 including Boyd and Maher, met and approved amendments to the warrant agreements by unanimous
 3 written consent. Gone entirely was the 60-day notice period and both beneficial ownership limitations
 4 were hiked up to 19.99%. The result was that Armistice would be unencumbered in converting its
 5 warrants to common stock and immediately selling.

6 64. On June 8, 2020, when these amendments became effective, the Board also approved
 7 the increase in Vaxart shares from 1.6 to 8 million and granted to Yedid, Davis, Latour, Floroiu,
 8 Finney, and others, a total of 3,572,100 options to purchase Vaxart common stock at prices ranging
 9 from \$1.70 to \$2.46. On June 14, 2020, Latour was replaced by Board member and former Armistice
 10 employee, Floroiu, as CEO of Vaxart, who was himself a “personal friend” of Armistice Founder,
 11 Managing Member and current Board colleague, Boyd, who also served as his boss when Floroiu
 12 worked for the hedge fund. That same day, Floroiu was granted options to purchase an additional
 13 900,000 shares of the Company’s common stock.

14 65. Armistice’s golden opportunity for profit came three weeks later at the end of June
 15 when the scheme provided the windfall. Before the market opened on June 24, 2020, Vaxart
 16 announced that effective Monday, June 29, 2020, it would join the Russell 3000, a stock market index
 17 benchmarked to the 3,000 largest publicly-traded U.S. companies. That day, Vaxart closed at \$3.19,
 18 a 20% jump against the prior day’s closing price.

19 66. On June 25, 2020, Vaxart’s common stock almost doubled after the Company declared
 20 that it had signed a memorandum of understanding with the manufacturer Attwill “to manufacture a
 21 billion or more doses per year . . . of our COVID-19 vaccine for the US, Europe and other countries
 22 in need.” Vaxart common stock closed at \$6.26 that day, a 96% gain against the prior day’s closing
 23 price. Vaxart failed to disclose that the contract manufacturer lacked the critically necessary FDA
 24 certifications to manufacturer any doses of Vaxart’s COVID-19 vaccine and, almost as important,
 25 lacked the personnel and operational capabilities to manufacturer a billion or more doses as well. In
 26 short, at the time Vaxart and Attwill inked their agreement, Attwill lacked the ability from a
 27 regulatory, personnel, and operational standpoint to manufacturer Vaxart’s COVID-19 vaccine, a fact
 28 Vaxart either knew or recklessly disregarded.

1 67. On June 26, 2020 Vaxart issued a press release titled: “Vaxart’s COVID-19 Vaccine
 2 Selected for the U.S. Government’s Operation Warp Speed.” In no uncertain terms, Vaxart’s CEO
 3 stated: “We are very pleased to be one of the few companies selected by Operation Warp Speed, and
 4 that ours is the only oral vaccine being evaluated.”

5 68. As expected, this news immediately elevated the price of Vaxart’s common stock,
 6 hitting an intra-day all-time high on June 26, 2020 of \$14.30 before closing at \$8.04. This was a 28%
 7 gain from the prior day’s closing price. Not coincidentally, that same day, Armistice sold over 18
 8 million shares of its Vaxart stock. More than 16 million of these shares were sourced from the
 9 conversion of the entirety of Armistice’s \$.30 warrants to common stock, cashing in just shy of \$190
 10 million and causing an almost immediate demotion of the stock price from its intra-day high.

11 69. Then, before the stock price could drop any further, on June 29, 2020, Armistice sold
 12 an additional 9.4 million. This grossed the company nearly \$78 million more. In the end, Armistice
 13 liquidated all but 0.2% of Vaxart’s outstanding common stock, bringing in approximately \$320
 14 million.

15 D. **The Individual Defendants Cause Vaxart To
 16 Make Improper Statements During The Relevant Period**

17 70. The Individual Defendants *knew* Vaxart had not been selected by OWS to develop a
 18 COVID-19 vaccine and was still the same old company that had never brought a drug or vaccine
 19 successfully to market. Nevertheless, throughout the Relevant Period, the Individual Defendants
 20 concealed these failures and misleadingly represented to investors—through SEC filings, press
 21 releases, and teleconferences – that the exact opposite was true.

22 71. On January 2, 2020, Vaxart issued a press release revealing that its Board had
 23 terminated about half of the Company’s employees, mostly in the manufacturing division, and that
 24 moving forward, Vaxart would “prioritize and focus” its resources on its “norovirus and universal
 25 influenza programs”:

26 On December 26, 2019, the Board of Directors of Vaxart, Inc. approved a reduction-
 27 in-force affecting approximately 50% of our employees, which primarily impacted our
 28 manufacturing personnel. We expect to incur approximately \$375,000 in severance and
 termination costs and to complete the reduction-in-force by January 31, 2020.

1 We plan to prioritize and focus our resources on partnering opportunities, including our
 2 norovirus and universal influenza programs, and not on manufacturing capabilities.

3 72. In a January 22, 2020, press release announcing publication in the Lancet of positive
 4 results from a 2016-2017 clinical study of its influenza vaccine, the Individual Defendants had Vaxart
 5 disclose that “Vaxart’s development programs include oral tablet vaccines that are designed to protect
 6 against norovirus, seasonal influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), as well as a therapeutic
 7 vaccine for human papillomavirus (HPV).” The Individual Defendants also had Vaxart claim in this
 8 release that “[t]hese results also confirm the value of our oral vaccine platform, particularly for
 9 mucosal pathogens such as flu, norovirus, RSV, as well as coronaviruses such as SARS, MERS and
 10 the virus that recently emerged in China.”

11 73. In Vaxart’s January 31, 2020, press release entitled “Vaxart Announces Initiation of
 12 Coronavirus Vaccine Program,” the Individual Defendants had the Company announce the
 13 commencement of its supposed COVID-19 vaccine program, with its then CEO Latour stating: “We
 14 believe our oral tablet vaccines provide substantial potential advantages, especially when targeting
 15 mucosal pathogens such as flu, norovirus, RSV and the recently emerged coronavirus.”

16 74. In Vaxart’s March 19, 2020 press release announcing its agreement with Emergent
 17 Biosolutions for the development and manufacturing of its oral COVID-19 vaccine candidate, its
 18 fourth quarter and full year 2019 results, and its commitment to initiating a Phase 1 clinical study of
 19 its COVID- 19 vaccine “early in the second half of 2020,” the Individual Defendants had the
 20 Company state that its norovirus program would be put “on hold” in light of its new focus on its
 21 claimed COVID-19 vaccine:

22 “This outbreak is a call to duty for all of us here at Vaxart and we are highly focused
 23 on the development of the COVID-19 vaccine,” Dr. Latour continued. “Accordingly,
 24 we have put several vaccine programs on hold, including the norovirus vaccine
 25 program for which we recently successfully completed a Phase 1 study and for which
 26 we are actively seeking a development partner, as well as our therapeutic HPV vaccine
 27 program. The Janssen-partnered Universal Flu program is fully active and on track to
 28 be completed in the coming weeks.”

26 75. In Vaxart’s April 28, 2020 press release announcing its first quarter 2020 results and
 27 updated business strategy, the Individual Defendants had the Company reverse course and claim that
 28 its norovirus program was, in fact, ongoing:

1 The Company continues to pursue strategic, financial and public-private partnerships
 2 to advance its development candidates, including its coronavirus vaccine candidates,
 norovirus and seasonal influenza vaccine programs.

3 76. In Vaxart's May 12, 2020 press release, the Individual Defendants had the Company
 4 perpetuate the narrative from the April 28, 2020 press release that its norovirus program was ongoing
 5 and at the same time cited a "decrease" in research and development expenses, "mainly due to a
 6 reduction in personnel costs after we ceased internal manufacturing as part of our December 2019
 7 restructuring and a reduction in expenditure on our norovirus vaccine candidate."

8 77. On June 25, 2020, the Individual Defendants had the Company announce it had signed
 9 a memorandum of understanding with Attwill "to manufacture a billion or more doses per year" of
 10 Vaxart's COVID-19 vaccine. Indeed, the title of the press release stated, "Vaxart, Inc. Signs
 11 Memorandum of Understanding with Attwill Medical Solutions Sterilflow, LP, Enabling Production
 12 of A Billion or More COVID-19 Vaccine Doses Per Year Through Large Scale Lyophilization,
 13 Tableting and Coating," and in relevant part states:

14 "“We believe [Attwill] experience coupled with its ability to manufacture a billion or
 15 more doses per year would be a beneficial addition to our group of CDMO [contract
 16 development and manufacturing] partners and enable the large scale manufacturing and
 17 ultimate supply of our COVID-19 vaccine for the US, Europe and other countries in
 18 need,” said Andrei Floroiu, CEO of Vaxart Inc. “We believe our oral vaccines,
 generated on our proven platform, have the potential to offer superior protection against
 airborne viruses such as SARS-CoV-2 by triggering both mucosal and systemic
 immunity while being administered by a room temperature-stable tablet, an enormous
 logistical advantage in large vaccination campaigns.”

19 78. On June 26, 2020, the Individual Defendants had Vaxart issue a press release titled
 20 "Vaxart's COVID-19 Vaccine Selected for the U.S. Government's Operation Warp Speed," with a
 21 sub-head stating "OWS to Test First Oral COVID-19 Vaccine in Non-Human Primates." The press
 22 release then stated that Vaxart's "oral COVID-19 vaccine has been selected to participate in a non-
 23 human primate (NHP) challenge study, organized and funded by Operation Warp Speed" before
 24 adding the following from Vaxart's then newly-appointed CEO, Floroiu:

25 "“We are very pleased to be one of the few companies selected by Operation Warp
 26 Speed, and that ours is the only oral vaccine being evaluated. SARS-CoV-2, the
 27 coronavirus that causes COVID-19, is primarily transmitted by viral particles that enter
 through the mucosa – nose, mouth or eyes – strongly suggesting that mucosal immunity
 could serve as the first line of defense,” said Andrei Floroiu, Chief Executive Officer
 28 of Vaxart Inc. “In addition, our vaccine is a room temperature-stable tablet, an
 enormous logistical advantage in large vaccination campaigns.”

1 **V. REASONS THE INDIVIDUAL**
 2 **DEFENDANTS' STATEMENTS WERE IMPROPER**

3 79. At the time they were made, the foregoing statements were materially false and
 4 misleading for several reasons. First, *Vaxart was not one of the two or three unidentified vaccine*
 5 *candidates selected for funding by OWS* as OWS imposed strict selection criteria at that time.
 6 Indeed, according to the August 26, 2020 NEJM article by OWS' Slaoui and Hepburn, OWS sought
 7 vaccine candidates with "the potential . . . to enter large phase 3 field efficacy trials this summer or
 8 fall (July to November 2020)." At the time, according to multiple Vaxart announcements, the
 9 Company's COVID-19 vaccine candidate was merely "on track to start a first phase 1 study in the
 10 second half of this year, possibly as early as the summer." Moreover, according to the
 11 September 2, 2020, *USA Today* article by HHS' Azar and OWS' Slaoui, OWS targeted "four vaccine-
 12 platform technologies" and aimed to select "two from each platform." Since Vaxart's COVID-19
 13 candidate utilized a "replication defective" platform, the same platform utilized by two of the
 14 publicly-named companies, Johnson & Johnson and AstraZeneca, *it could not have been one of the*
 15 *companies under consideration at the time.*

16 80. Second, on July 25, 2020, the *New York Times* reported "Vaxart is not among the
 17 companies selected to receive significant financial support from Warp Speed to produce hundreds of
 18 millions of vaccine doses." The article quoted a top HHS official as stating "The U.S. Department of
 19 Health and Human Services has entered into funding agreements with certain vaccine manufacturers,
 20 and we are negotiating with others. Neither is the case with Vaxart." On August 19, 2020, Business
 21 Insider quoted OWS' Slaoui in an article about companies, including Vaxart, misleadingly touting
 22 their connections to OWS as stating, "There's been a number of cases where companies have, frankly,
 23 made press releases that have frustrated the hell out of me because they misled, I think, their
 24 shareholders and their share price went up the roof just by saying the words Operation Warp Speed
 25 in the title of the press release."

26 81. Finally, the Company conflated OWS selection and funding with a related program to
 27 test Vaxart's COVID-19 vaccine candidate. As the *New York Times* reported in its July 25, 2020,
 28 story "Vaxart's vaccine candidate was included in a trial on primates that a federal agency was

1 organizing in conjunction with Operation Warp Speed.” That same article also quoted HHS’
 2 spokesperson: “Vaxart’s vaccine candidate was selected to participate in preliminary U.S.
 3 government studies to determine potential areas for possible Operation Warp Speed partnership and
 4 support. At this time, those studies are ongoing, and no determinations have been made.”

5 82. The true facts, which were known or recklessly disregarded by the Individual
 6 Defendants during the Relevant Period but concealed from the investing public, were as follows:

- 7 a. Vaxart was unable to produce a COVID vaccine;
- 8 b. the Company had not been selected by the federal government to participate in
 OWS;
- 9 c. the Company had shuttered its norovirus program in late 2019; and
- 10 d. as a result of the foregoing, the Vaxart’s public statements were materially
 false and misleading at all relevant times.

11 83. The foregoing improper statements were material to a reasonable investor because the
 12 misstatements and omission forecasts would alter the total mix of information available. Vaxart’s
 13 core business is the development and sale of pharmaceuticals and thus, if the Company had been
 14 selected to participate in OWS its profit potential would dramatically increase. However, Vaxart’s
 15 misstatements and omissions ultimately hid the fact that the Company could not produce a COVID
 16 vaccine and was not selected for OWS.

17 **VI. THE TRUTH EMERGES**

18 84. As a result of the Individual Defendants’ false and misleading statements and
 19 omissions, Vaxart shares traded at artificially-inflated prices during the Relevant Period. Once the
 20 true facts regarding the Company’s financial prospects and future business prospects began to emerge,
 21 the Company’s stock price fell dramatically, erasing hundreds of millions of dollars market
 22 capitalization.

23 85. On July 25, 2020, the *New York Times* published an article concerning Vaxart
 24 headlined “Corporate Insiders Pocket \$1 Billion in Rush for Coronavirus Vaccine,” which highlighted
 25 the sums Armistice earned from its contemporaneous stock sales and pierced the deliberately
 26 misleading obfuscation created by Vaxart’s June 26, 2020 press release conflating OWS selection

1 and funding with non-human primate participation. The article stated:

2 Vaxart's vaccine candidate was included in a trial on primates that a federal agency
 3 was organizing in conjunction with Operation Warp Speed. But Vaxart is not among
 4 the companies selected to receive significant financial support from Warp Speed to
 produce hundreds of millions of vaccine doses.

5 "The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has entered into funding
 6 agreements with certain vaccine manufacturers, and we are negotiating with others.
 Neither is the case with Vaxart," said Michael R. Caputo, the department's assistant
 7 secretary for public affairs. "Vaxart's vaccine candidate was selected to participate in
 preliminary U.S. government studies to determine potential areas for possible
 8 Operation Warp Speed partnership and support. At this time, those studies are ongoing,
 and no determinations have been made.

9 86. In other words, as the article explained, Vaxart's NHP participation was merely a trial
 10 "organiz[ed] in conjunction with Operation Warp Speed," and not the same as selection for and
 11 participation in OWS. The article even went so far as to explain to the public that after HHS reviewed
 12 Vaxart's claims about its participation in OWS and contemporaneous stock sales, that HHS "relayed
 13 those concerns to the Securities and Exchange Commission," stating in full:

14 Some officials at the Department of Health and Human Services have grown concerned
 15 about whether companies including Vaxart are trying to inflate their stock prices by
 16 exaggerating their roles in Warp Speed, a senior Trump administration official said.
 The department has relayed those concerns to the Securities and Exchange
 Commission, said the official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

17 87. Shortly after the *Times* published its July 25, 2020, article, HHS' Office of Public
 18 Affairs' Twitter handle, @SpoxHHS, tweeted out the *New York Times* article and included key
 19 language from the article, emphasizing that Vaxart had neither earned nor was in negotiations with
 20 OWS for selection and funding, and instead had only been selected for a "preliminary" study "to
 21 determine potential areas for possible Operation Warp Speed partnership and support."

22 88. With the truth starting to come out, that Monday, July 27, 2020, Vaxart's common
 23 stock dropped 9% against the prior trading day's closing price. Over the next three or so weeks
 24 through August 19, 2020, Vaxart's stock continued to drop more than 17%.

25 89. On August 19, 2020, after the market closed, *Business Insider* published an article
 26 confirming that Vaxart had "misled" shareholders by misrepresenting its ties to and involvement with
 27 OWS as a means to artificially inflate its stock price. The article quoted the head of OWS saying:

1 There's been a number of cases where companies have, frankly, made press releases
 2 that have frustrated the hell out of me because they misled, I think, their shareholders
 3 and their share price went up the roof just by saying the words Operation Warp Speed
 in the title of the press release.

4 90. In response, Vaxart's common stock price fell an additional 4.3% the following day.

5 91. Since then, Vaxart has reported that in July 2020, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the
 6 Northern District of California served a grand jury subpoena on the Company seeking "information
 7 pertaining to the Company's participation in, and disclosure of, an Operation Warp Speed-funded
 8 ("OWS") non-human primate study of the Company's oral COVID-19 vaccine and certain corporate,
 9 financing and stock transactions." Vaxart was then informed in October 2020 that "the investigation
 10 was being transferred to the Office of the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York and the
 11 Fraud Section of Main Justice" of the Department of Justice. And in November 2020, Vaxart received
 12 another grand jury subpoena from the Department of Justice.

13 92. On January 29, 2021, the Armistice directors, who also bear responsibility for the
 14 wrongdoing as alleged herein, resigned.

15 **VII. DEFENDANTS' IMPROPER INSIDER SELLING**

16 93. Not all of Vaxart's shareholders were harmed by the Individual Defendants'
 17 misconduct. During the Relevant Period, while in possession of material, adverse, non-public
 18 information, Armistice and certain of the Individual Defendants unloaded their holdings of Vaxart
 19 stock at bloated prices. Defendants rushed to conduct their sales while Vaxart's stock was trading at
 20 or near its peak stock price. The timing of the sales took place shortly after news about Vaxart being
 21 selected to OWS would break and were designed to capitalize on the jump in stock value as result of
 22 this news. For example, after gaining the ability to exercise its warrants, on June 26, 2020, Armistice
 23 sold 18,226,667 shares of the Company's common stock – one day after Vaxart announced that it had
 24 contracted with Attwill "to manufacture a billion or more doses per year."

25 94. Specifically, the Insider Selling Defendants took advantage of the artificially-inflated
 26 prices to sell their Vaxart shares for ***over \$300 million in proceeds:***

Davis

Date	Number of Shares	Price	Proceeds
4/28/2020	60,000	\$3.2750	\$196,500
Total			\$196,500

Yedid

Date	Number of Shares	Price	Proceeds
6/11/2021	8,240	\$8.6109	\$86,109
Total			\$86,109

Echerd

Date	Number of Shares	Price	Proceeds
6/9/2021	47,555	\$8.00	\$380,440
6/11/2021	1,802	\$8.00	\$14,416
7/19/2021	1,800	\$8.00	\$14,400
8/10/2021	1,801	\$10.00	\$18,010
9/10/2021	1,801	\$9.10	\$16,389.10
Total			\$443,655.10

Tucker

Date	Number of Shares	Price	Proceeds
8/10/2021	4,172	\$10.20	\$42,554.40
8/10/2021	5,828	\$10.20	\$59,445.60
Total			\$102,000

Armistice

Date	Number of Shares	Price	Proceeds
4/28/2020	1,292,070	\$3.38	\$4,367,196.60
4/29/2020	879,634	\$3.01	\$2629,638.34
4/30/2020	4,434,296	\$2.96	\$13,125,516.16
5/1/2020	1,000,000	\$2.71	\$2,710,000
5/4/2020	957,469	\$2.65	\$2,537,292.85
5/5/2020	692,531	\$2.66	\$1,842,132.46
5/6/2020	50,000	\$2.58	\$129,000
5/7/2020	100,000	\$2.51	\$251,000

1	5/8/2020	100,000	\$5.52	\$252,000
2	5/11/2020	1,300,000	\$2.79	\$3,627,000
3	5/12/2020	1,581,076	\$3.02	\$4,774,849.52
4	5/13/2020	525,616	\$2.97	\$1,561,079.52
5	5/14/2020	834,669	\$3.02	\$2,520,700.38
6	5/15/2020	458,639	\$2.82	\$1,293,361.98
7	5/18/2020	650,000	\$2.86	\$1,859,000
8	5/20/2020	1,150,000	\$3.19	\$3,668,500
9	5/21/2020	400,000	\$2.97	\$1,188,000
10	5/22/2020	200,000	\$2.86	\$572,000
11	5/27/2020	200,000	\$2.61	\$522,000
12	6/1/2020	200,000	\$2.74	\$548,000
13	6/2/2020	800,000	\$2.75	\$2,200,000
14	6/3/2020	400,000	\$2.77	\$1,108,000
15	6/26/2020	18,226,667	\$10.38	\$189,192,803.46
16	6/29/2020	9,385,386	\$8.29	\$77,804,849.94
17			Total	\$319,283,921

95. Defendants Davis, Yedid, Echerd, Tucker, and Armistice, as well as Boyd and Maher through their positions at Armistice, realized over \$300 million in proceeds by means of their insider sales during the Relevant Period, when the Company's stock price was artificially inflated due to the false and misleading statements described herein.

VIII. **DUTIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS TO VAXART**

A. **The Individual Defendants' Fiduciary Duties**

96. By reason of their positions as officers, directors and/or fiduciaries of Vaxart, and because of their ability to control the business and corporate affairs of the Company, the Individual Defendants owed and owe, the Company and its shareholders the fiduciary duties of care and loyalty, including the subsidiary duties of good faith, oversight, and disclosure, and were, and are, required to use their utmost ability to control and manage the Company in a fair, just, honest, and equitable manner. The Individual Defendants were, and are, required to act in furtherance of the best interests of the Company and its shareholders so as to benefit all shareholders equally, and not in furtherance of their personal interest or benefit.

1 97. Each director and officer of the Company owed, and owes, to Vaxart and its
 2 shareholders the fiduciary duties of due care, loyalty and good faith in the administration of the affairs
 3 of the Company and in the use and preservation of its property and assets. The duty of care requires
 4 informed, deliberative decision-making based on all material information reasonably available. The
 5 duty of loyalty requires acting (including deciding not to act) on a disinterested and independent basis,
 6 in good faith, with an honest belief that the action is in the best interests of the Company and its
 7 shareholders.

8 98. Each director and officer of the Company is required to act in furtherance of the best
 9 interests of Vaxart and its shareholders to benefit all of the Company's shareholders equally, and not
 10 in furtherance of their personal interest or benefit.

11 99. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and authority as
 12 directors and/or officers of Vaxart, were able to, and did, directly and indirectly, exercise control over
 13 the wrongful acts complained of herein. Because of their advisory, executive, managerial, and
 14 directorial positions with the Company, each of the Individual Defendants had knowledge of material,
 15 non-public information regarding the Company. As senior officers and directors of a publicly held
 16 company whose stock was registered with the SEC under the Exchange Act and publicly traded, the
 17 Individual Defendants had a duty to promptly disseminate accurate and truthful information regarding
 18 the Company's financial and business prospects so that the market price of the Company's stock
 19 would be based on truthful and accurate information.

20 100. At all times relevant hereto, the Individual Defendants were the agents of each other
 21 and of the Company and were at all times acting within the course and scope of such agency. Each
 22 of the Individual Defendants' conduct – who were officers and directors of the Company – was
 23 ratified by the remaining Individual Defendants who collectively comprised the Company's board of
 24 directors at all relevant times herein.

25 101. To discharge their fiduciary duties, the officers and directors of Vaxart were required
 26 to exercise reasonable and prudent supervision over the management, policies, practices, and controls
 27 of the Company. By virtue of such duties, the officers and directors of the Company were required
 28 to, among other things:

- a. exercise good faith to ensure that the affairs of the Company were conducted in an efficient, business-like manner, so as to make it possible to provide the highest quality performance of their business;
- b. exercise good faith to ensure that the Company was operated in a diligent, honest, and prudent manner, and in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws, rules, regulations, and requirements, and all contractual obligations, including acting only within the scope of its legal authority;
- c. when put on notice of problems with the Company's business practices and operations, exercise good faith in taking appropriate action to correct the misconduct and prevent its recurrence;
- d. remain informed as to how the Company conducted its operations, and, upon receipt of notice or information of imprudent or unsound conditions or practices, to make reasonable inquiry in connection therewith, and to take steps to correct such conditions or practices;
- e. establish and maintain systematic and accurate records and reports of the business and internal affairs of the Company and procedures for the reporting of the business and internal affairs to the Board and to periodically investigate, or cause independent investigation to be made of, said reports and records;
- f. exercise reasonable control and supervision over the public statements made by the Company's officers and employees and any other reports or information that the Company was required by law to disseminate;
- g. refrain from unduly benefiting themselves and other Company insiders at the expense of the Company; and
- h. examine and evaluate any reports of examinations, audits, or other financial information concerning the financial affairs of the Company and to make full and accurate disclosure of all material facts concerning, inter alia, each of the subjects and duties set forth above.

1 **B. Additional Duties Of The Committee Defendants**

2 102. In addition to the foregoing duties, the committee members of the Board are tasked
 3 with specific duties. Cherrington, Yedid, and Wilson served on Vaxart's Audit Committee
 4 (collectively, the "Audit Committee Defendants"). The Audit Committee's primary functions
 5 include, without limitation, assisting the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to
 6 the Company's financial accounting, reporting, compliance, and internal controls. Pursuant to their
 7 committee charter (the "Audit Charter"), the Audit Committee Defendants owe and owed specific
 8 duties to Vaxart, including, without limitation, to:

9 [O]versee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and the
 10 audits of the Company's financial statements. Consistent with this purpose, the
 11 Committee should encourage continuous improvement of, and should foster adherence
 12 to, the Company's policies, procedures and practices at all levels and should provide
 13 an open avenue of communication among the independent auditor, financial and
 14 executive management team, the Company's internal auditor function, if applicable
 15 (the "*internal auditor*"), and the Board.

16 103. Additionally, the Audit Charter details the following responsibilities regarding the
 17 Company's financial statements and disclosures:

- 18 i. Meet to review and discuss with management and the independent auditor the
 19 annual audited financial statements (including the related notes), the disclosures
 20 to be made in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
 21 Condition and Results of Operations" section of the Company's Form 10-K,
 22 and the form of audit opinion to be issued by the independent auditors on the
 23 financial statements, and recommend to the Board the inclusion of the audited
 24 financial statements in the Company's Form 10-K and whether the Form 10-K
 25 should be filed with the Commission.
- 26 ii. Meet to review and discuss with management and the independent auditor the
 27 Company's quarterly financial statements prior to the filing of each Form 10-Q,
 28 including the results of the independent auditor's review of the quarterly
 29 financial statements and the disclosures to be made in the "Management's
 30 Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"
 31 section of the Form 10-Q.
- 32 iii. Review with management and the independent auditor: any major issues
 33 regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentation, including
 34 any significant change in the Company's selection or application of accounting
 35 principles, and any significant financial reporting issues and judgments made
 36 in connection with the preparation of the Company's financial statements.
- 37 iv. Review and discuss with management (including the internal auditor) and the
 38 independent auditor the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal
 39 controls and the adequacy of disclosures about changes in internal control over
 40 financial reporting. Review and discuss with management the adequacy and
 41 effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Consider

1 with management, the internal auditor and the independent auditor, as
 2 appropriate, whether any changes to the Company's internal controls or
 3 disclosure controls and procedures are appropriate in light of their evaluations
 4 of the adequacy and effectiveness of such internal controls and such disclosure
 5 controls and procedures. Review any remedial measures proposed by
 6 management in response to any identified (a) significant deficiencies or
 material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls or material
 weaknesses therein, (b) fraud, whether or not material, involving management
 or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal
 controls, or (c) significant deficiency in the adequacy or effectiveness of the
 Company's disclosure controls and procedures.

- 7 v. Review and discuss with management (including the internal auditor) and the
 independent auditor management's annual report on internal control over
 financial reporting and, if so required, the independent auditor's attestation
 report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting prior to the
 filing of the Company's Form 10-K.
- 10 vi. Review and discuss with the independent auditor:
 - 11 A. all critical accounting policies and practices used by the Company;
 - 12 B. all alternative treatments of financial transactions within U.S. generally
 accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") that have been discussed
 with management, ramifications of the use of such alternative
 disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the
 independent auditor;
 - 15 C. any problems or difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work,
 including any restrictions on the scope of the independent auditor's
 activities or on access to requested information, and any significant
 disagreements with management;
 - 18 D. any critical audit matter ("CAM") addressed in the audit of the
 Company's financial statements and the relevant financial statement
 accounts and disclosures that relate to each CAM;
 - 20 E. any accounting adjustments that were proposed by the independent
 auditor but were "passed" (as immaterial or otherwise);
 - 21 F. any "management" or "internal control" letter or schedule of unadjusted
 differences issued or proposed to be issued by the independent auditor
 to the Company; and
 - 23 G. other material written communications provided by the independent
 auditor to the Company's management.
- 24 vii. Discuss with management the Company's quarterly press releases, as well as
 financial information, earnings guidance and other disclosures, if any, provided
 to analysts and rating agencies, in each case, prior to their release.
- 27 viii. Discuss with management and the independent auditor the effect of new or
 revised regulatory and accounting policies or initiatives as well as off-balance
 sheet structures on the Company's financial statements, if any.

- 1 ix. Discuss with management the Company's major financial, information security
2 (including cybersecurity) and data privacy risk exposures and the steps
management has taken to monitor and control such exposures.
- 3 x. Discuss with management the Company's guidelines and policies to govern the
4 process by which risk assessment and management is undertaken and handled.
- 5 xi. Review and discuss with the independent auditor the matters required to be
6 discussed by applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting
Oversight Board ("PCAOB") and the Commission.
- 7 xii. Review disclosures made to the Committee by the Company's principal
8 executive officer and principal financial officer during their certification
process for the Form 10-K and Form 10-Q about any significant deficiencies in
the design or operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein and
any fraud, whether or not material, involving management or other employees
9 who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls.

104. Upon information and belief, the Company maintained an Audit Charter during the
11 Relevant Period that imposed the same, or substantially and materially the same or similar, duties on
12 the members of the Audit Committee, as those set forth above.

105. Cherrington, Finney, and Whealon serve on Vaxart's Compensation Committee
(collectively, the "Compensation Committee Defendants"). The Committee's primary functions
15 include, without limitation, overseeing the Company's policies with respect to the compensation of
16 the Company's board members and officers. Pursuant to their committee charter, the Compensation
17 Committee Defendants, owed and owe specific duties to Vaxart, including, without limitation, to:

- 18 a. review the Company's compensation strategy;
- 19 b. review and approve compensation of officers;
- 20 c. evaluate and recommend the compensation of the CEO; and
- 21 d. review officer stock ownership guidelines.

22 106. Davis and Yedid serve on Vaxart's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee
(collectively, the "Nominating and Governance Committee Defendants"). The Nominating and
23 Governance Committee's primary functions include, without limitation, "identify individuals
25 qualified to become Board members (consistent with criteria approved by the Board), recommend
26 director candidates to the Board and its committees, develop and recommend Corporate Governance
27 Principles to the Board, perform a leadership role in shaping the Company's corporate governance
28 policies, and any related matters required by federal securities laws." Pursuant to their committee

1 charter, the Nominating and Governance Committee Defendants, owed and owe specific duties to
 2 Vaxart, including, without limitation, to:

- 3 a. review the adequacy of the Vaxart Code;
- 4 b. consider the Board's leadership structure;
- 5 c. consider procedures for stockholder communications; and
- 6 d. oversee the process for evaluation of the performance of the Board.

7 **C. Duties Pursuant To The Company's Code Of Conduct**

8 107. The Individual Defendants, as officers and/or directors of Vaxart, were also bound by
 9 the Company's Code of Conduct (the "Code") which sets out basic principles to guide all directors,
 10 officers, and employees of the Company, who are required to know and conduct themselves in
 11 accordance therewith, as well as applicable laws and regulations, and to avoid the appearance of
 12 improper behavior. The Code provides that:

13 Vaxart, Inc. (the "**Company**") is committed to being a good corporate citizen and
 14 conducting its business affairs in an honest and ethical manner, and therefore requires
 15 all of its employees, directors, representatives and agents to follow a code of conduct
 16 (the "**Code**"). In addition, having such a code is a requirement for the Nasdaq Stock
 17 Market where the Company's shares are listed. This commitment cannot be achieved
 18 unless you, as an employee, director or representative of the Company, individually
 19 accept your responsibility to promote and demonstrate integrity and a high level of
 20 ethical conduct in all of your activities. Activities that may reasonably be expected to
 21 call into question, or negatively impact, the Company's reputation or integrity should
 22 be avoided. The Company expects all of its employees, directors, representatives and
 23 agents to follow the spirit of this Code, obey applicable laws, exercise good judgment,
 24 act ethically, and in general, do the "right" thing.

25 108. Specifically, the Code requires:

26 **Compliance with Laws and Regulations**

27 The Company seeks to comply with both the letter and spirit of the applicable laws and
 28 regulations in all cities, states, countries in which it operates.

29 The Company is committed to complying with the laws and regulations of the countries
 30 in which it operates its business. You are expected to comply with all applicable laws,
 31 rules and regulations in performing your duties on behalf of the Company. Many
 32 national, state and local laws and regulations define and establish obligations with
 33 which the Company, its employees, representatives and agents are expected to comply.
 34 Under certain circumstances, national, state or local law may establish requirements
 35 that differ from this Code. You are expected to comply with all applicable laws in
 36 conducting the Company's business. If you violate these laws or regulations in
 37 performing your duties on behalf of the Company, you not only risk individual
 38 consequences, prosecution, civil actions and penalties, you may also subject the

1 Company to the same or a different set of risks and penalties. If you violate regulations
 2 or laws in performing your duties for the Company, you may be subject to immediate
 3 disciplinary action, including possible termination of your employment or affiliation
 4 with the Company.

5 Full, Fair, Accurate, Timely and Understandable Disclosure

6 It is of critical importance to the Company that all disclosure in reports and documents
 7 that it files with, or submits to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“*SEC*”),
 8 and in other public communications made by the Company, is full, fair, accurate, timely
 9 and understandable. You are expected to take all steps available to assist the Company
 10 in fulfilling these responsibilities consistent with your role within the Company. In
 11 particular, you are required to provide prompt and accurate answers to all reasonable
 12 inquiries made to you in connection with the Company’s preparation of its public
 13 reports and disclosure.

14 The Designated Officers are responsible for designing, establishing, maintaining,
 15 reviewing and evaluating the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and
 16 procedures on a quarterly basis, (as such term is defined by applicable SEC rules) and
 17 for taking all steps necessary or advisable to ensure that all disclosure in reports and
 18 documents filed with or submitted to the SEC, and all disclosure in other public
 19 communication made by the Company, is full, fair, accurate, timely and
 20 understandable. The Designated Officers rely on the Company’s Disclosure Committee
 21 (which is composed of members of management) (the “***Disclosure Committee***”) to
 22 assist them in discharging these responsibilities.

23 The Designated Officers are also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate
 24 internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the
 25 reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external
 26 purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“*GAAP*”).
 27 The Disclosure Committee also assists them in this regard, and undertakes steps
 28 necessary to maintain compliance with established accounting procedures, the
 29 Company’s system of internal controls, and GAAP. The Disclosure Committee’s role
 30 is to ensure that the Company makes and keeps books, records, and accounts, which,
 31 in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition of the
 32 assets of the Company.

33 Any involvement or collusion to conceal, misrepresent, or engage in gross negligence
 34 or fraud related to the Company’s accounting records or financial statements will not
 35 be tolerated and will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of
 36 employment or affiliation with the Company.

37 Insider Trading

38 You should never trade securities on the basis of material, non-public confidential
 39 information acquired through your employment or fiduciary relationship with the
 40 Company.

41 You are prohibited under both U.S. Federal law and Company policy from purchasing
 42 or selling Company stock, directly or indirectly, on the basis of material non-public
 43 information concerning the Company. As such, the Company has adopted an Insider
 44 Trading Policy, which directors and employees should have received or have had an
 45 opportunity to review, a copy of which is available from the Designated Officers. Any
 46 person possessing material non-public information about the Company must not
 47 engage in transactions involving Company securities until this information has been

1 sufficiently disseminated to the public. Generally, material information is that which
 2 would be expected to affect the investment decision of a reasonable investor or the
 3 market price of the Company's stock. You are expected to also refrain from trading in
 4 the stock of other publicly-held companies, such as existing or potential customers or
 5 suppliers, on the basis of material confidential information about them obtained by you
 in the course of your employment or service as a director. It is also illegal to recommend
 a stock (i.e., "tip") to someone else on the basis of material non-public information. If
 you have a question concerning the appropriateness or legality of a particular securities
 transaction, please consult with the Designated Officer.

6 **D. Duties Pursuant To Corporate Governance Principles**

7 109. The Individual Defendants, as directors of Vaxart, were also bound by the Company's
 8 Corporate Governance Principles (the "Principles"), which state that the Board "has the responsibility
 9 to organize its functions and conduct its business in the manner it deems most effective and efficient,
 10 consistent with its duties of good faith, due care and loyalty." The Principles state that the Board's
 11 primary functions are to:

- 12 a. Oversee management in the conduct of the Company's businesses;
- 13 b. Oversee management's efforts to establish and maintain the highest standards
 of legal and ethical conduct in all of the Company's businesses, including
 conformity with all applicable laws and regulations;
- 14 c. Review, evaluate and, where appropriate, approve, the Company's major
 strategies and long-term plans and its performance against these objectives;
- 15 d. Select, evaluate and compensate the Company's Chief Executive Officer
 ("CEO") and other senior officers and review management succession
 planning;
- 16 e. Oversee management's efforts to protect the Company's assets through the
 maintenance of appropriate accounting, financial reporting and financial and
 other controls;
- 17 f. Review the Company's policies and practices with respect to risk assessment
 and risk management;
- 18 g. Review and approve material transactions and commitments not entered into in
 the ordinary course of business;
- 19 h. Provide advice and counsel to senior management;
- 20 i. Evaluate the overall effectiveness of the Board and its committees;
- 21 j. Evaluate, select and recommend an appropriate slate of candidates for election
 as directors; and
- 22 k. Ensure that effective systems are in place for periodic and timely reporting to
 the Board on important matters concerning the Company, including the
 following:

- 1 i. Current business and financial performance, the degree of achievement
2 of approved objectives and the need to address forward-planning issues.
- 3 ii. Future business prospects and forecasts, including actions, facilities,
4 personnel and financial resources required to achieve forecasted results.
- 5 iii. Financial statements, with appropriate segment or divisional
6 breakdowns.
- 7 iv. Compliance programs to assure the Company's compliance with law and
8 corporate policies.
- 9 v. Material litigation and governmental and regulatory matters.
- 10 vi. Monitoring and, where appropriate, responding to communications from
11 stockholders.

10 **E. Control, Access, and Authority**

11 110. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and authority as
12 directors and/or officers of Vaxart, were able to and did, directly and/or indirectly, exercise control
13 over the wrongful acts complained of herein, as well as the contents of the various public statements
14 issued by Vaxart.

15 111. Because of their advisory, executive, managerial, and directorial positions with
16 Vaxart, each of the Individual Defendants had access to adverse, non-public information about the
17 financial condition, operations, and improper representations of Vaxart.

18 112. At all times relevant hereto, each of the Individual Defendants was the agent of each
19 of the other Individual Defendants and of Vaxart and was at all times acting within the course and
20 scope of such agency.

21 **F. Reasonable and Prudent Supervision**

22 113. To discharge their duties, the Individual Defendants were required to exercise
23 reasonable and prudent supervision over the management, policies, practices, and controls of the
24 financial affairs of Vaxart. By virtue of such duties, the Individual Defendants were required to,
25 among other things:

- 26 a. ensure that the Company complied with its legal obligations and requirements,
27 including acting only within the scope of its legal authority and disseminating
28 truthful and accurate statements to the investing public;

- 1 b. conduct the affairs of the Company in an efficient, business-like manner so as
2 to make it possible to provide the highest quality performance of its business,
3 to avoid wasting the Company's assets, and to maximize the value of the
4 Company's stock;
- 5 c. properly and accurately guide investors and analysts as to the true financial and
6 business prospects of the Company at any given time, including making
7 accurate statements about Vaxart's business and financial prospects and
8 internal controls;
- 9 d. remain informed as to how Vaxart conducted its operations, and, upon receipt
10 of notice or information of imprudent or unsound conditions or practices, make
11 reasonable inquiries in connection therewith, and take steps to correct such
12 conditions or practices, and make such disclosures as necessary to comply with
13 securities laws;
- 14 e. refrain from trading on material, adverse, non-public information; and
- 15 f. ensure that Vaxart was operated in a diligent, honest, and prudent manner in
16 compliance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

17 **IX. BREACHES OF DUTIES**

18 114. Each Individual Defendant and Wrongful Refusal Defendant, by virtue of their
19 position as a director and/or officer, owed to Vaxart and its shareholders the fiduciary duties of loyalty
20 and good faith, and the exercise of due care and diligence in the management and administration of
21 the affairs of Vaxart, as well as in the use and preservation of its property and assets. The conduct of
22 the Individual Defendants and Wrongful Refusal Defendants complained of herein involves a
23 knowing and culpable violation of their obligations as directors and officers of Vaxart, the absence
24 of good faith on their part, and a reckless disregard for their duties to Vaxart and its shareholders that
25 the Individual Defendants and the Wrongful Refusal Defendants were aware, or should have been
26 aware, posed a risk of serious injury to Vaxart.

27 115. The Individual Defendants each breached their duty of loyalty, including the
28 subsidiary duties of good faith, oversight, and disclosure, by issuing, or causing the Company to issue,

1 false and/or misleading statements that misled shareholders into believing that disclosures related to
 2 the Company's financial and business prospects were truthful and accurate when made.

3 116. The Individual Defendants breached their duties of loyalty and good faith by allowing
 4 the other Individual Defendants to deceive, or by themselves deceiving, the investing public and
 5 artificially inflating and maintaining the market price of the Company's securities by making, or
 6 causing to be made, untrue statements and omissions about Vaxart's business, operational, and
 7 compliance policies, including falsely claiming that Vaxart was making progress on developing a
 8 COVID vaccine and failing to inform the public that Vaxart had not been selected to participate in
 9 the federal OWS program.

10 117. The Wrongful Refusal Defendants violated their fiduciary duties by failing to act
 11 independently, in good faith, and within the realm of sound business judgment in considering and
 12 responding to the Demand.

13 118. Thus, the Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and authority as
 14 officers and/or directors of the Company, were able to, and did, directly, and/or indirectly, exercise
 15 control over the wrongful acts complained of herein, as well as the contents of the various public
 16 statements issued by the Company, which resulted in substantial harm to the Company.

17 119. Specifically, as members of the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee Defendants
 18 breached their fiduciary duties of good faith and loyalty by, *inter alia*, failing to implement sufficient
 19 internal controls and procedures and/or recklessly and indifferently failing to follow internal controls
 20 and procedures to ensure the accuracy of the Company's public statements. Because of this failure,
 21 the Company issued false and misleading statements concerning the Company's business practices,
 22 operations, and financial prospects, including falsely claiming that Vaxart was making progress on
 23 developing a COVID vaccine and failing to inform the public that Vaxart had not been selected to
 24 participate in the federal OWS program.

25 120. As a result of this misconduct, Vaxart shareholders initiated a securities fraud class
 26 action against the Company, its officers and directors, and Armistice: *In re Vaxart, Inc. Securities*
Litigation, Case No. 3:20-cv-05949-VC (N.D. Cal.). On January 29, 2021, the plaintiffs there filed
 28 an amended consolidated complaint ("CAC"). The CAC brings claims for violations of Sections

1 10(b), 20(a), and 20A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, alleging, *inter alia*, defendants
 2 deceived the investing public by causing them to purchase Vaxart stock at artificially inflated prices,
 3 and the officers were then controlling persons of the Company.

4 121. On March 12, 2021, two groups of defendants filed two motions to dismiss the CAC;
 5 the first group consisting of Defendants Davis, Echerd, Finney, Floroiu, Latour, Tucker, Yedid, and
 6 Vaxart (the “Vaxart Defendants”) and the second group consisting of Defendants Armistice, Boyd,
 7 and Maher (the “Armistice Defendants”). Securities Class Action ECF Nos. 99, 101. However, on
 8 December 22, 2021, United States District Court Judge Vince Chhabria denied the motion for all
 9 defendants except for Armistice. The Court determined that the CAC’s Section 10(b) and 20(a)
 10 claims are actionable against Vaxart and the Individual Defendants, and that the CAC “cogently
 11 alleges that Vaxart issued a series of statements with the intent to mislead the investing public into
 12 believing that the company was—like Pfizer and Moderna—on the precipice of mass-producing a
 13 successful coronavirus vaccine.” Securities Class Action ECF No. 182.

14 122. In denying in part the motion to dismiss, the Court further found the CAC “adequately
 15 alleges that the Vaxart defendants knowingly misled the investing public about the company’s
 16 progress in developing a vaccine for the coronavirus.” The Court detailed “two statements in
 17 particular that plausibly count as material misrepresentations under Rule 10b-5(b): Vaxart’s
 18 announcement that it had partnered with Attwill, enabling the company to ‘manufacture a billion or
 19 more doses per year,’ and Vaxart’s press release the next day announcing that it had been ‘[s]elected
 20 for the U.S. Government’s Operation Warp Speed.’” Securities Class Action ECF No. 182.

21 123. Regarding scienter, the Court found that the CAC “alleges more than enough to infer
 22 intent,” as the defendants’ were well aware that Attwill was suffering from “deficiencies hampering
 23 the company’s ability to manufacture even just one vaccine dose.” Additionally, the Court found that
 24 the defendants “knew that the company had not been selected to receive federal funding through Warp
 25 Speed,” and that the CAC “asserts that the defendants knew the company had been selected for the
 26 primate study long before the press release, giving them ample time to craft a statement that would
 27 mislead the market.” Securities Class Action ECF No. 182.

28 124. Given the heightened pleading standards applicable to the Securities Class Action,

1 namely Fed. R. Civ. 9(b) and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act (15 U.S.C. § 78u-4), and
 2 given the Securities Class Action survived, at least in part, defendants' motion to dismiss, there is a
 3 high degree of certainty that defendants Boyd, Maher, Finney, Floroiu, Latour, Yedid, Davis, Tucker,
 4 and Echerd will face significant liability for their misconduct. Consequently, Vaxart has expended,
 5 and will continue to expend, significant sums of money to rectify the wrongdoing detailed herein.

6

X. CONSPIRACY, AIDING AND
ABETTING, AND CONCERTED ACTION

7

8 125. In committing the wrongful acts alleged herein, the Individual Defendants and
 9 Director Defendants have pursued, or joined in the pursuit of, a common course of conduct, and have
 10 acted in concert with and conspired with one another in furtherance of their wrongdoing. The
 11 Individual Defendants and Director Defendants further aided and abetted and/or assisted each other
 12 in breaching their respective duties.

13 126. During all times relevant hereto, the Individual Defendants collectively and
 14 individually initiated a course of conduct that was designed to mislead shareholders into believing
 15 that the Company's business and financial prospects were better than they actually were. In
 16 furtherance of this plan, conspiracy, and course of conduct, the Individual Defendants collectively
 17 and individually took the actions set forth herein.

18 127. The purpose and effect of the Individual Defendants' conspiracy, common enterprise,
 19 and/or common course of conduct was, among other things, to: (a) disguise the Individual
 20 Defendants' violations of law, including breaches of fiduciary duties and unjust enrichment; and (b)
 21 disguise and misrepresent the Company's actual business and financial prospects.

22 128. The Individual Defendants accomplished their conspiracy, common enterprise, and/or
 23 common course of conduct by causing the Company to purposefully, recklessly, or negligently release
 24 improper statements. Because the actions described herein occurred under the authority of the Board,
 25 each of the Individual Defendants was a direct, necessary, and substantial participant in the
 26 conspiracy, common enterprise, and/or common course of conduct complained of herein.

27 129. Each of the Individual Defendants aided and abetted and rendered substantial
 28 assistance in the wrongs complained of herein. In taking such actions to substantially assist the

1 commissions of the wrongdoing complained of herein, each Individual Defendant acted with
2 knowledge of the primary wrongdoing, substantially assisted the accomplishment of that wrongdoing,
3 and was aware of his or her overall contribution to and furtherance of the wrongdoing.

XI. DAMAGES TO VAXART

5 130. As a result of the Individual Defendants' wrongful conduct, Vaxart conducted its
6 affairs in evident violation of federal and state laws and regulations. Moreover, the Company was
7 caused to disseminated false and misleading statements, and omitted material information to make
8 such statements not false and misleading when made. This misconduct has devastated the Company's
9 credibility. The Company is the subject of the Securities Class Action, as well as other government
10 investigations. Vaxart has been, and will continue to be, severely damaged and injured by the
11 Individual Defendants' misconduct.

12 131. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' actions as alleged
13 above, the Company's market capitalization has been substantially damaged as a result of the conduct
14 described herein.

132. Further, as a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' conduct, Vaxart has
expended, and will continue to expend, significant sums of money. Such expenditures include, but
are not limited to:

- a. costs incurred in connection with being named a defendant in the Securities Class Action, including the defense and settlement of or judgment in the litigation, as well as any other related litigation based on the same facts;
- b. costs incurred in connection with being investigated by the Office of the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York and the Fraud Section of Main Justice of the Department of Justice, including the defense and settlement of or judgment in any related civil or criminal proceedings;
- c. costs incurred in connection with the lavish and unjustified compensation and benefits paid to management while they were actively breaching their fiduciary duties to the Company, including bonuses tied to the Company's attainment of

1 certain objectives, which was based, at least in part, on the Company's
 2 artificially-inflated stock price;

- 3 d. costs incurred in connection with the Insider Selling Defendants'
 4 misappropriation of Company information in connection with their unlawful
 5 insider sales;
- 6 e. costs incurred from the loss of the Company's customers' confidence in Vaxart
 7 and its products and services; and
- 8 f. Costs associated with the reputational harm suffered by Vaxart as a result of
 9 the misconduct detailed herein, including loss of goodwill, increased
 10 borrowing costs, and loss of market capitalization and the resulting impact on
 11 the Company's ability to access the capital markets to raise money.

12 133. Moreover, these actions have irreparably damaged the Company's corporate image
 13 and goodwill. For at least the foreseeable future, Vaxart will suffer from what is known as the "liar's
 14 discount," a term applied to the stocks of companies who have been implicated in illegal behavior
 15 and have misled the investing public, such that the Company's ability to raise equity capital or debt
 16 on favorable terms in the future is now impaired.

17 134. Finally, the Company has also suffered severe losses in market capitalization as a
 18 direct result of the Individual Defendants' wrongdoing alleged herein

19 **XII. DERIVATIVE AND DEMAND ALLEGATIONS**

20 135. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all prior paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

21 136. Plaintiffs bring this action derivatively, in the right and for the benefit of Vaxart, to
 22 redress injuries suffered, and to be suffered, by Vaxart as a direct result of the Individual Defendants'
 23 breaches of fiduciary duties and other violations of law. Vaxart is named as a nominal defendant
 24 solely in a derivative capacity.

25 137. Plaintiffs will adequately and fairly represent the interests of Vaxart in enforcing and
 26 prosecuting its rights.

27 138. Plaintiffs are, and have continuously been, shareholders of Vaxart since prior to the
 28 start of the Relevant Period, and have been shareholders at all relevant times, including at the time of

1 the Individual Defendants' wrongdoing complained of herein.

2 139. As detailed below, Plaintiffs' pre-suit Demand has been wrongfully refused by the
 3 Board, forcing Plaintiffs to file this shareholder derivative action on behalf of the Company.

4 140. Given the Board's wrongful, bad-faith, and unreasonable refusal of Plaintiffs' lawful
 5 Demand to sufficiently investigate the misconduct, and/or to take sufficient action to remedy the
 6 harms caused to the Company, this shareholder derivative action should be permitted to proceed.

7 **A. Plaintiffs' Demand Allegations**

8 141. Before filing this derivative action, Plaintiffs first demanded that the board take action
 9 and sent a 17-page litigation demand pursuant to Delaware law to the Board on March 5, 2021 (the
 10 "Demand"). The Demand demanded that the Board: (i) investigate many of the foregoing facts and
 11 claims arising from them, and (ii) if warranted, commence litigation against the Company's directors
 12 and officers responsible for damaging Vaxart. A true and correct copy of the Demand is attached
 13 hereto at **Exhibit A**.

14 142. The Demand described how the Individual Defendants have violated the core fiduciary
 15 duty principles described herein during the Relevant Period through their wrongful conduct described
 16 above in the Securities Class Action. To redress these wrongs and prevent such wrongdoing from
 17 occurring again in the future, Plaintiffs demanded: (i) the Individual Defendants, and any other
 18 persons or entities, account to the Company for all damages sustained, or to be sustained, by the
 19 Company by reason of the wrongs and misconduct complained of herein; (ii) no Company funds are
 20 used towards any settlement or resolution of the Securities Class Action, among any other related
 21 litigation; (iii) the Individual Defendants return to Vaxart all salaries, bonuses, severance, and the
 22 value of any other remuneration, of whatever form paid to them by the Company, during the time
 23 they were in breach of the fiduciary duties owed to Vaxart; (iv) the disgorgement of all profits realized
 24 as a result of the illicit insider sales described herein; (v) terminate, for cause, any Company employee
 25 responsible for the wrongdoing alleged herein and, to the extent an officer or director is found to have
 26 engaged in wrongdoing, such officer or director of the Company shall immediately be removed from
 27 his or her respective position at the Company and/or on the Board for cause; (vi) the Individual
 28 Defendants pay interest at the highest rate allowable by law on the amount of damages sustained by

1 the Company as a result of their culpable conduct; and (vii) adopt corporate governance reforms to
 2 ensure that the improper and illegal conduct complained of herein will not occur in the future,
 3 including, *inter alia*, reforms to the Company's internal controls and disclosure controls and
 4 procedures, conflicts of interest and corporate opportunity policies and procedures, insider selling
 5 controls and procedures, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

6 143. On March 19, 2021, Plaintiffs' counsel received an email from defendants' counsel
 7 informing them that the Board had received the Demand and that the Board would "consider and
 8 evaluate the Demand," and "provide [] a further update on this process due course." A true and
 9 correct copy of the Response Letter is attached hereto at **Exhibit B**.

10 144. After receiving no further response, Plaintiffs' counsel issued a follow-up letter (the
 11 "Follow-Up Letter") to defense counsel on April 19, 2021, requesting information regarding the
 12 actions the Board had taken to address Plaintiffs' concerns stated in the Demand. A true and correct
 13 copy of the Follow-Up Letter is attached hereto at **Exhibit C**.

14 145. On May 3, 2021, Vaxart's counsel sent an email to Plaintiffs' counsel, which
 15 acknowledged receipt of the Follow-Up Letter and stated that Vaxart "anticipates making its quarterly
 16 securities filings on May 6, which will include information regarding the Sanetel Stockholder
 17 Litigation Demand." A true and correct copy of this email is attached hereto at **Exhibit D**.

18 146. After reviewing the quarterly securities filing, Plaintiffs' counsel responded to
 19 Vaxart's counsel with a letter on May 21, 2021, again requesting information regarding its
 20 investigation into the conduct alleged in the Demand. A true and correct copy of this letter is attached
 21 hereto as **Exhibit E**.

22 147. On April 29, 2022, Plaintiffs' counsel sent defense counsel a letter informing them
 23 that Plaintiff Vijayendra Gururaja was joining Plaintiff Kathleen Sanetel's litigation demand. A true
 24 and correct copy of the letter is attached hereto as **Exhibit F**.

25 **B. The Board's Investigation Was Unreasonable Under Delaware Law And**
 26 **Its Refusal Of The Demand Was Not A Valid Exercise Of Business Judgment**

27 148. As of the date of filing this complaint, Plaintiffs' counsel has not received a response
 28 addressing the concerns detailed in the Demand and in the subsequent letters. The Board failed to act

1 independently, in good faith, and within the realm of sound business judgment when it failed to
 2 respond to the Demand, thereby effectively refusing it.

3 149. The harms complained of in the Demand are actively ongoing and remain unremedied
 4 by the Board, causing further damage to the Company with each passing day. In addition, while the
 5 Board is refusing to consider the allegations in the Demand, it is also actively forcing the Company
 6 to expend vast sums of money in defense of the very wrongdoers responsible for causing harm to the
 7 Company in the Securities Class Action, thereby further damaging the Company.

8 150. Moreover, the Board's deferral will subject the Company's claims to the applicable
 9 statute of limitations period. These actions by the Board cannot be reasonably interpreted to be in the
 10 best interests of the Company or in good faith.

11 151. Thus, the Board's unwarranted and egregious deferral of its consideration of the
 12 Demand will unduly prejudice Plaintiffs and the Company and is therefore a violation of Delaware
 13 law. The Board's actions thus constitute a wrongful refusal of the Demand. Accordingly, Plaintiffs
 14 have satisfied any demand requirement and may pursue this action on behalf of the Company.

15 152. Making matters worse, a Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint for
 16 Violations of the Federal Securities Laws was filed in the Securities Class Action that brought forth
 17 allegations from numerous confidential witnesses formerly employed by the Company and its
 18 partners. *See* Securities Class Action, ECF No. 84 ("CAC"). For example, the CAC includes
 19 numerous witness statements regarding Defendant Attwill's inability to produce a COVID vaccine
 20 and Vaxart secretly shuttering its norovirus program. These statements should have been at least
 21 investigated by the Board.

22 153. The Board's unwarranted and egregious deferral of its consideration of the Demand
 23 will unduly prejudice Plaintiffs and the Company and is therefore a violation of Delaware law. The
 24 Board's actions thus constitute a wrongful refusal of the Demand. Accordingly, Plaintiffs have
 25 satisfied any demand requirement and may pursue this action on behalf of the Company.

26 154. Vaxart has been and will continue to be exposed to significant losses due to the
 27 Individual Defendants' wrongdoing. Yet, the Wrongful Refusal Defendants have not filed any
 28 lawsuits against any persons who were responsible for the wrongful conduct. Thus, the Wrongful

1 Refusal Defendants continue to breach their fiduciary duties to the Company and face a sufficiently
 2 substantial likelihood of liability for their breaches.

3 155. If Vaxart’s current officers and directors are protected against personal liability for
 4 their breaches of fiduciary duties alleged in this complaint by Directors & Officers Liability Insurance
 5 (“D&O Insurance”), they caused the Company to purchase that insurance for their protection with
 6 corporate funds, i.e., monies belonging to the shareholders. However, Plaintiffs are informed and
 7 believe that the D&O Insurance policies covering the Individual Defendants in this case may contain
 8 provisions that eliminate coverage for any action brought directly by Vaxart against the Individual
 9 Defendants, known as the “insured versus insured exclusion.”

10 156. As a result, if the Wrongful Refusal Defendants were to sue any of themselves or
 11 certain of the officers of Vaxart, there would be no D&O Insurance protection, and thus, this is a
 12 further reason why they will not bring such a suit. On the other hand, if the suit is brought
 13 derivatively, as this action is brought, such insurance coverage exists and will provide a basis for the
 14 Company to effectuate recovery. Therefore, the Wrongful Refusal Defendants cannot be expected to
 15 file the claims asserted in this derivative lawsuit because such claims would not be covered under the
 16 Company’s D&O Insurance policy.

17 157. Plaintiffs have not made any demand on shareholders of Vaxart to institute this action
 18 since such demand would be a futile and useless act for the following reasons:

- 19 a. Vaxart is a publicly traded company with thousands of shareholders of record
 20 and at least hundreds of thousands of beneficial owners;
- 21 b. Making demand on such a number of shareholders would be impossible for
 22 Plaintiffs, who have no means of collecting the names, addresses, or phone
 23 numbers of Vaxart’s shareholders; and
- 24 c. Making demand on all shareholders would force Plaintiffs to incur excessive
 25 expenses and obstacles, assuming all shareholders could even be individually
 26 identified with any degree of certainty.

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 28

1 **XIII. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

2 **COUNT I**

3 **Breach of Fiduciary Duty**
 4 **(Against Individual Defendants)**

5 158. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every allegation contained
 6 above, as though fully set forth herein.

7 159. The Individual Defendants owed and continue to owe Vaxart fiduciary obligations.
 8 By reason of their fiduciary relationships, the Individual Defendants specifically owed and owe
 9 Vaxart the highest obligation of good faith, fair dealing, loyalty, and due care in the administration of
 10 the affairs of the Company, including, without limitation, the oversight of the Company's compliance
 11 with state and federal securities laws, rules, and regulations, as well as the duty of candor and truthful
 12 disclosure with respect to their public statements.

13 160. The Individual Defendants also owed and owe Vaxart fiduciary duties imposed and
 14 defined by the federal securities laws, rules, regulations, and federal substantive corporate law, which
 15 impose broad obligations on the Individual Defendants vis-a-vis the corporation and its individual
 16 shareholders. The Individual Defendants violated these fiduciary duties by issuing, causing to be
 17 issued, or otherwise allowing the material omissions and misrepresentations described herein.

18 161. In addition, the Individual Defendants have specific fiduciary duties as defined by the
 19 Company's corporate governance documents, including its Code of Ethics and the charters of various
 20 Board committees, and principles that, had they been discharged in accordance with the Individual
 21 Defendants' obligations, would have prevented the misconduct and the consequent harm to the
 22 Company.

23 162. Each Individual Defendant violated his or her fiduciary duties by consciously causing,
 24 or consciously failing to prevent the Company from engaging in, the improper acts complained of
 25 herein.

26 163. The Individual Defendants consciously breached their fiduciary duties and violated
 27 their corporate responsibilities in at least the following ways:

- Failing to maintain an adequate system of oversight, accounting controls and procedures, disclosure controls, and other internal controls, which were necessary to prevent or promptly correct the improper statements made on the Company’s behalf;
- Affirmatively and repeatedly making or allowing to be made, and/or failing to correct, improper statements in Company press releases, SEC filings, and other public statements relating to, among other things, Vaxart’s business, operations, and prospects;
- Failing to ensure the Company’s compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements, including but not limited to requirements imposed under state and federal securities laws;
- Awarding Vaxart’s senior executives lavish compensation packages despite their responsibility for the Company’s willful misconduct; and
- Reappointing certain directors who had failed in their duties to the Audit Committee.

14 164. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' breaches of their
15 fiduciary obligations, Vaxart has sustained significant damages. Accordingly, the Individual
16 Defendants are liable to the Company.

165. Plaintiffs, on behalf of Vaxart, have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT II

Breach of Fiduciary Duty

(Against the Wrongful Refusal Defendants)

21 166. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every allegation contained
22 above, as though fully set forth herein.

23 167. The Wrongful Refusal Defendants owed and owe Vaxart fiduciary obligations. By
24 reason of their fiduciary relationships, the Wrongful Refusal Defendants specifically owed and owe
25 Vaxart the highest obligation of good faith, fair dealing, loyalty, and due care in the administration of
26 the affairs of the Company.

168. The Wrongful Refusal Defendants violated these fiduciary duties by failing to act independently, in good faith, and within the realm of sound business judgment in considering and

responding to the Demand.

169. As a direct and proximate result of the Wrongful Refusal Defendants' breaches of their fiduciary obligations, Vaxart has sustained significant damages. Accordingly, the Wrongful Refusal Defendants are liable to the Company.

170. Plaintiffs, on behalf of Vaxart, have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT III

Waste of Corporate Assets (Against All Defendants)

171. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

172. As a result of Defendants' misstatements and failure to implement adequate internal controls to ensure that the Company's SEC filings and other public statements were not misleading, Vaxart was subject to the Securities Class Action. Defendants have caused Vaxart to waste its corporate assets by forcing the Company to expend valuable resources in defending itself in the ongoing litigation, in addition to any ensuing costs from a potential settlement or adverse judgment.

173. As a result of their waste of corporate assets, Defendants are liable to the Company.

174. Plaintiffs, on behalf of Vaxart, have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT IV

**Unjust Enrichment
(Against All Defendants)**

175. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

176. By their wrongful acts and omissions, Defendants were unjustly enriched at the expense of and to the detriment of Vaxart. Defendants were unjustly enriched as a result of the compensation and remuneration they received while breaching fiduciary duties owed to the Company. Armistice induced the Director Defendants to approve the warrant amendment agreements and provided no consideration to the Company in exchange and therefore, was unjustly enriched as a result.

1 177. Plaintiffs, as shareholders and representatives of Vaxart, seek restitution from
2 Defendants, and each of them, and seeks an order of this Court disgorging all profits, benefits, and
3 other compensation obtained by Defendants, and each of them, from their wrongful conduct and
4 fiduciary breaches.

5 || 178. Plaintiffs, on behalf of Vaxart, have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT V

Breach of Fiduciary Duty Through the Misappropriation of Material, Non-Public Information (Against the Insider Selling Defendants)

9 179. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every allegation contained
10 above, as though fully set forth herein.

11 180. At the time the Insider Selling Defendants sold their Vaxart stock, they knew the
12 information described above and sold Vaxart stock on the basis of such information.

13 181. The information described above was proprietary, non-public information concerning
14 the Company's financial condition and future business prospects. It was a proprietary asset belonging
15 to the Company, which the Insider Selling Defendants misappropriated to their own benefit when
16 they sold Vaxart stock.

17 182. The Insider Selling Defendants' sales of stock while in possession and control of this
18 material, adverse, non-public information was a breach of their fiduciary duties of loyalty and good
19 faith.

183. Since the use of the Company's proprietary information for their own gain constitutes
a breach of the Insider Selling Defendants' fiduciary duties, the Company is entitled to the imposition
of a constructive trust on any profits the Insider Selling Defendants obtained thereby.

23 || 184. Plaintiffs, on behalf of Vaxart, have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT VI

Aiding and Abetting Insider Trading (Against Armistice)

27 185. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every allegation contained
28 above as though fully set forth herein.

1 186. Defendants Boyd and Maher each had a fiduciary relationship with Vaxart and owed
2 Vaxart a fiduciary duty of loyalty.

3 187. Boyd and Maher breached their fiduciary duties of loyalty to Vaxart by providing
4 Armistice with material undisclosed adverse information and engaging in unlawful insider trading.

5 188. Armistice knowingly participated in Boyd and Maher's breach of fiduciary duty by
6 selling shares motivated in whole or in part by material adverse inside information Boyd and Maher
7 shared with it.

8 189. In selling their Vaxart stock, as set forth above, these defendants used Vaxart's non-
9 public information for private gain.

190. These defendants profited through aiding and abetting breaches of fiduciary duty.

11 191. Plaintiffs, on behalf of Vaxart, have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT VII

Aiding and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duties (Against Armistice)

15 192. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every allegation contained
16 above, as though fully set forth herein.

17 193. Each member of the Director Defendants had a fiduciary relationship with Vaxart and
18 owed Vaxart fiduciary duties.

19 194. The Director Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to Vaxart has described
20 herein.

195. Armistice knowingly participated in the Director Defendants' breach of fiduciary duty
by aiding and abetting the approval of the unfair warrant amendment agreement and issuance of
materially false and misleading statements as set forth above.

24 196. Armistice profited through aiding and abetting those breaches of fiduciary duty and
25 Vaxart was damaged.

²⁶ 197. Plaintiffs, on behalf of Vaxart, have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT VIII

**Derivatively for Contribution Under Sections 10(B) and 21D of the Exchange Act
(Against the Individual Defendants)**

198. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege each and every allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

199. During the Relevant Period, Vaxart and the Individual Defendants carried out a plan, scheme, and course of conduct which was intended to and, throughout the Relevant Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiffs and other shareholders, as alleged herein; and (ii) caused Plaintiffs and other shareholders to purchase Vaxart common stock at artificially inflated prices.

200. The Individual Defendants: (i) employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (ii) made untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading; and (iii) engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon the purchasers of the Company’s common stock in an effort to maintain artificially high market prices for Vaxart’s common stock in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5, promulgated thereunder.

201. Vaxart and the Individual Defendants, individually and in concert, directly and indirectly, by the use, means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated in a continuous course of conduct to conceal adverse material information about the Company's financial well-being, operations, and prospects.

202. During the Relevant Period, the Individual Defendants made the false statements specified above, which they knew or recklessly disregarded to be false and misleading in that they contained misrepresentations and failed to disclose material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

203. Vaxart and the Individual Defendants had actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and omissions of material fact set forth herein, or recklessly disregarded the true facts that were available to them. Vaxart and the Individual Defendants engaged in this misconduct to conceal Vaxart's true condition from the investing public and to support the artificially inflated prices of the

1 Company's common stock.

2 204. Plaintiffs and the shareholders have suffered damages in that, in reliance on the
 3 integrity of the market, they paid artificially inflated prices for Vaxart's common stock. Plaintiffs
 4 and other shareholders would not have purchased the Company's common stock at the prices they
 5 paid, or at all, had they been aware that the market prices for Vaxart's common stock had been
 6 artificially inflated by Defendants' fraudulent course of conduct.

7 205. As a direct and proximate result of Vaxart's and the Individual Action Defendants'
 8 wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs and the other shareholders suffered damages in connection with their
 9 respective purchases of the Company's common stock during the Relevant Period.

10 206. By virtue of the foregoing, Vaxart and the Individual Defendants violated Section
 11 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5, promulgated thereunder.

12 **XIV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

13 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment as follows:

14 A. Finding that Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties to the Company, wasted
 15 corporate assets, were unjustly enriched, and violated the federal securities laws;

16 B. Directing Vaxart to take all necessary actions to reform and improve its corporate
 17 governance and internal procedures to comply with applicable laws and to protect the
 18 Company and its shareholders from a repeat of the damaging events described herein,
 19 including, but not limited to, putting forward for shareholder vote resolutions for
 20 amendments to the Company's Bylaws or Articles of Incorporation, and taking such
 21 other action as may be necessary to place before shareholders for a vote on the
 22 following corporate governance proposals, actions, or policies:

23 (i) a proposal to strengthen the Company's accounting and disclosure controls to
 24 ensure that all material information is adequately and timely disclosed to the
 25 SEC and the public;

26 (ii) a proposal to develop and implement procedures for greater shareholder input
 27 into the policies and guidelines of the Board;

28 (iii) a provision to permit the shareholders of Vaxart to nominate three candidates

1 for election to the Board;

2 (iv) an accounting by the Vaxart officers to the Company for all damages sustained,
 3 or to be sustained, by the Company by reason of the wrongs and misconduct
 4 complained of herein, and should make certain that no Company funds are used
 5 towards any settlement or resolution of the Securities Class Action, U.S.
 6 Department of Justice investigation, or any related or similar litigation;
 7 (v) the termination, for cause, any Company employee responsible for the
 8 wrongdoing alleged herein, including its current CEO, Floroiu;
 9 (vi) the return to the Company all salaries, bonuses, and the value of other
 10 remuneration of whatever kind paid to them during the time they were in
 11 breach of their fiduciary duties; and
 12 (vii) the payment of interest by Vaxart officers, at the highest rate allowable by law,
 13 on the amount of damages sustained by the Company as a result of their
 14 culpable conduct.

15 C. Against each Defendant in favor of Vaxart for the amount of damages sustained by
 16 Vaxart, jointly and severally, in an amount to be determined at trial, together with pre-
 17 and post-judgment interest at the maximum legal rate allowable by law;
 18 D. Requiring Defendants to return to Vaxart all compensation and remuneration of
 19 whatever kind paid to them by the Company during the time that they were in breach
 20 of their fiduciary duties;
 21 E. Directing Defendants to establish, maintain, and fully fund effective corporate
 22 governance and compliance programs to ensure that Vaxart's directors, officers, and
 23 employees do not engage in wrongful or illegal practices;
 24 F. Granting additional appropriate equitable and/or injunctive relief to remedy
 25 Defendants' misconduct, as permitted by law;
 26 G. Awarding Plaintiffs the costs and disbursements of this action, including reasonable
 27 attorneys' and experts' fees and expenses; and
 28 H. Granting such other and further relief as this Court deems just and equitable.

1 **XV. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

2 Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury as to issues so triable.

3 Dated: May 13, 2022

JOHNSON FISTEL, LLP

4 By: /s/ Brett M. Middleton
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11 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs Kathleen Sanetel
and Vijayendra Gururaja*

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VERIFICATION

I, Kathleen Sanetel, am a plaintiff in this derivative action. I have reviewed the allegations made in the foregoing verified shareholder derivative complaint, know the contents thereof, and authorize its filing. To those allegations of which I have personal knowledge, I believe those allegations to be true. As to those allegations of which I do not have personal knowledge, I rely upon my counsel and their investigation and believe them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

5/10/2022

Executed on:

Kathleen
Sanetel

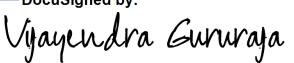
KATHLEEN SANETEL

VERIFICATION

I, Vijayendra Gururaja, am a plaintiff in this derivative action. I have reviewed the allegations made in the foregoing verified shareholder derivative complaint, know the contents thereof, and authorize its filing. To those allegations of which I have personal knowledge, I believe those allegations to be true. As to those allegations of which I do not have personal knowledge, I rely upon my counsel and their investigation and believe them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: 5/9/2022

DocuSigned by:

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VIJAYENDRA GURURAJA